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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,600 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L OATHAY	2283	540	J. P. Hassall	12th "
— GWALIOR	2733	500	C. Harris	19th "
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th "
M SIAM	3071	500	R. F. Brisooe	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3333	600	T. J. Alderton	12th "
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th "
M AUSTRALIA	3951	600	E. Asudown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
— ASSAM	3438	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L CLYDE	4144	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MALWA	2930	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	C. Harris	14th "
L SURAT	3112	500	C. R. Edwards	21st "
— THAY	2283	500	J. P. Hassall	TUESDAY 25th "
M CATHAY				

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
CLYDE	4134	800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	19th "
SURAT	3112	500	C. R. Edwards	5th March.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	19th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 25, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.
* 5th Feb. "VERONA"	3116	600
19th " "GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 5th Mar. "SIAM"	3071	500
19th " "NIZAM"	2726	500
* 2nd April "AUSTRALIA"	3864	600
16th " "ASSAM"	3438	500
* 30th " "MALWA"	2930	500
14th May "GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 25th " "CATHAY"	2283	500

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London via Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued:—

First Class.....Rs. 680.
Second Class..... " 370.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th January, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 290, Rs. 240, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Meitei	3,500	550	16th "
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	3rd May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	3rd March

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1886

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

Capts.	Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. RYDAL HALL Buick	2700	400	on or about 4th Mar.
S.S. WISTOW HALL Verrill.	2700	400	on or about 25th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	1886
CLAN FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	Abou 6th Feb.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN OGILVIE	2,450	G. Nelson	5th Feb.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th January, 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th February, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porc Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 8th February, at 11 a.m. (unless detained by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such places as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. RAJPOOTANA	2030	10th February, 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
12th January, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,

NIGHT-GLASSES,

of extraordinary power and large fields,

BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.

A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

	per tin	Rs.			per tin.	
Apples		0	8	White Cherries		
Apricots				Strawberries		
Greengages	"	1	0	Peaches		Rs. 1 0
Raspberries				Pears		
Grapes				Plums		

Pine Apple ..... per tin Rs. 1 4

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1	12
" Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. "	0	13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. "	0	9
" Fine Pearl	2 lbs. "	0	8
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1	0
BRAND'S CONC. BEEF TEA	4 oz. tin	1	8
" ESS. OF BEEF, Rs. 2-4; MUTTON Rs. 2-8; and CHICKEN	4 oz. tin	3	4
CORN FLOUR	in 1 lb. tin	0	9
GROAT'S Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0	9
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.	per oz.	0	4
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0	10
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per oz.	0	14
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD	Savory	0	10
"	and Moore's per oz.	0	12
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1	8
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 14 as. and	1	8
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1	0
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lbs. tin	0	8
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin		2	2
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2	4
" RUSKS	per tin	2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lbs. tin	0	8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0	7
	per doz.	5	0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	2 lbs. tin	0	10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1	8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANY PERSONS having any claims against or being indebted to the Estate of the late Colonel Singleton, C. B., Commandant 28th Regiment Bombay Infantry, should communicate with the undersigned at once, as after one month from this date no claims will be entertained.

R. WESTMACOTT, Lt.-Colonel,
28th Regiment Bombay Infantry,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

NOTICE.—We have been appointed Sole Makers in India of TURNER'S NEW PATENT "COMMERCIAL" BALING PRESS; for hand, bullock or steam power. These Presses bale any material, and can be made to press by hand power up to 400 lb. bales; they are admirably adapted for use in Jute and Cotton Growing Districts.

Full particulars on application.

BURN & Co.,
Howrah Ironworks, Howrah.

NOTICE.

THE following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1886, will be held at the Office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, on the 11th February 1886.

1. Ferry-farms in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. Right of collecting Road-tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. Right of removing earth, sand, and stone from the foreshore of the Kolaba Collectorate.

For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector and President, D. L. B. Kolaba.
Camp, 19th January 1886.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of the WEAVING, REELING, BALING, BUNDLING and ENGINE-HOUSE at the E. D. Sassoon Mills, Chinchpogoly, Bombay.

Tenders will be received on or before TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1886, next, at one o'clock p. m., at the Office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Forms of Tender can be had on application to undersigned on payment of one rupee.

For further information, plan, &c., apply to Mr. BAJAJEE GOPAL, Surveyor and Builder.

A deposit of Rs 500 will have to be lodged with tender. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1886.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s.	d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 5	7-8 pr.Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.		
Ditto for demand drafts	1 5	29-32 "
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1 6	"
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1 6	3-16 "
Sovereigns, Rs. 15-5 each		

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1886.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *vid* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England:—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.

TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.

SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.

MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.

FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.

FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.

SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.

TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.

POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.

TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.

JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.

PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.

COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.

MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.

BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.

MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.

DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REAL UNSHRINKABLE

FLANNELS AND SILK AND WOOLS.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE are in receipt of present SEASON'S STOCK, and will be glad to send Patterns on Application.

GENTLEMEN living in the DISTRICTS or CAMPING out will find the above thoroughly reliable. The excellent FIT and COMFORT of our SHIRTS and SLEEPING SUITS is too well known to need further comment.

PRICE LIST.

Best White Saxony Flannel with Collars attached.	The "Tennis" Shirt	...Six for Rs.	52
Best White Silk and Wool	Do.	... ...	do. "	52
Best Wove Coloured Flannel	Do.	... ...	do. "	52
Best Coloured Silk and Wool	Do.	... ...	do. "	52

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel or Silk and Wool ... ...per suit Rs. 18

N.B.—On all V. P. P. ORDERS exceeding Rs. 20 a special discount of 10 per cent. is allowed as well as FREE CARRIAGE and PACKING.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,

BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs.	a.
Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality	48	0
Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	36	0
Moselle, Nonpareil, finest, extra quality	48	0
Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	36	0

Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.

STILL GERMAN WINES.	1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Rudesheimer, mellow	32 0	34 0
Hochheimer, fine flavoured	26 0	28 0
Laubenheimer	21 0	23 0
Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	33 0	...

SHERRY.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs.	a.
Amontillado, choice and superior	black capsule 40	0
Invalids', highly recommended	" " 30	0
Amoroso, full-flavoured grand Sherry	" " 30	0
Montilla, extra pale and very dry	" " 30	0
Manzanilla, light and very dry	red " 25	0
Pale, medium dry, very popular	yellow " 23	0
Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	pink " 22	0
A good ordinary Wine	white " 18	0

MARSALA.		
Marsala, virgin pale, finest	yellow capsule	18 8

MADEIRA.		
Madeira, E. I., very superior, 2 voyages	black capsule	42 0
Madeira, excellent wine	red "	36 0
Madeira, fine young wine	blue "	26 0

HUNGARIAN WINE.		
Carlowitz, superior selected	blue capsule	23 0
Carlowitz, very choice	red "	20 8

Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.

WHISKY.—SCOTCH.		
Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure, "Heart-Shaped Label"	25	0
Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky, Square Bottles	27	8
Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	40	0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	36	0
Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	21	0
Andrew Usher and Co., Old Vatted Glenlivet, "Special Reserve"	25	8
Old Vatted Glenlivet	23	4

WHISKY.—IRISH.		
Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	25	0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	21	0
Dublin Whisky, Finest Old Irish, 3 Shamrocks	28	8
Fine Old Irish, 1 Shamrock	26	4

COGNAC.		
Red Capsule, good quality	26	0
Blue Capsule, "a capital pegg Brandy"	29	0
White Capsule, "delicate flavour"	32	0
Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale"	35	0
Black Capsule, "old pale, superior"	40	0
Black Capsule, "extra superior, rare, 20 years old	50	0
Lefavre Cognac	bisor's and	15 8
Jean Sibadey's Brandy	gold seule	21 0

SPIRITS.		
Rum, finest old Jamaica	whit seule	24 0
Rum, fine "Pineapple"		23 0
Gin, London Old Tom, first quality		23 8
Dry Gin		23 8
Geneva, in flasks, the best		19 0
Schnappe, Henke's Aromatic		19 8

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES ON APPLICATION.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN HORSE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

ON THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Limited, have much pleasure in intimating to the public that they have just unpacked their first consignment of Bicycles and Tricycles of the very best finish, and beg to draw their attention to the fact that they are now offering them for sale on the easy purchase system.

The main object of this system is to assist persons of small means and regular incomes to the possession of a useful article by a series of small monthly payments until the entire sum is secured, the security being a lien on the Bicycle or Tricycle while in the possession and use of the purchaser. The system offers great advantages to those who are not in immediate possession of funds, in that the small monthly instalments have not any serious tax upon their income.

THE "SPIDER" TRICYCLE.—This is a wonderfully cheap machine considering the excellent nature of its manufacture, with the new adjustable "ventilator," spring saddle, nickel-plated fittings, ball bearings combining speed, power, lightness, and simplicity throughout, is the lightest driver extant, a powerful machine, and a good hill climber.

For cash with order ..... Rs. 300.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 44 ..... Rs. 330.

THE "CHALLENGE" BICYCLE.—This is a safety machine of beautiful finish, ball bearings to all wheels and levers.

For Cash with order ..... Rs. 280.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 25-12 ..... Rs. 300.

THE "CHAMPION" BICYCLE powerfully constructed, a sound, strong, and reliable machine.

For cash with order ..... Rs. 260.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments ..... Rs. 288.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WATCH, CHRONOMETER, CLOCK MAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER),
BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

HAVE the pleasure to inform their Constituents in Bombay and at Mofussil that they have just received a LARGE ASSORTMENT of Goods in all their Departments and beg to state that their prices have lately undergone a Complete Revision in order that no way be left for any other Firm to compete with them for the same quality of Goods, as it is their intention to hold and still maintain the reputation they have always held for their Stock.

INSPECTION AND TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & CO., LIMITED,

CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secun rabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway ation Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of he Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

TO BE LET, an upper-storeyed commodious BUNGALOW, with stabling, &c., situated on an elevated ground at Dadar, commanding a splendid view from all sides, and five minutes walk from Dadur Station. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

THE PROPRIETOR of the ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON begs most respectfully to inform his customers that he has engaged two experienced Hair Dressers from the Academy of London and Paris and earnestly solicits their kind patronage. Perfumery and Toilet requisites from the best manufacturers may also be had. No. 42, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Association will be held at the offices of the Association No. 50 Graham's Buildings on SATURDAY the 13th instant at 3-30 p.m. for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To receive the report and accounts of the Association for the period ending 31st December, 1885.

(2) To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and to elect five members of the Committe in lieu of those retiring from office, but who are eligible for re-election.

(3) To alter rule XI as regards the date of holding the Annual General Meeting.

(4) To pass rules for arbitration in disputes respecting trade-marks.

Any other business which may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Bombay, February 2nd 1886. Secretary.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS	Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS	With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS	The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS	By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Rose nisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS	By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS	By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS	On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS	Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS	A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS	The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS	Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS	Rs. 500 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame. Zinc lined packing case included.
PIANOS	Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager....MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 4TH FEB.,
THE GAIETY COMPANY.
BY GENERAL DESIRE,
AND FOR THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON.
EAST LYNNE.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, NO PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY,
GRAND PRODUCTION OF
Gilbert and Sullivan's new Japanese Comic Opera,
THE MIKADO,
OR, THE TOWN OF TITIPU.
With new Scenery, Special Japanese Costumes, Full Chorus of Men, Women, and Children and full Orchestra. Box Plan for "Mikado" and for other nights open at SCUDDY & Co., Ld.

ALFRED THEATRE,

OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS ! ! !
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 4TH, & FRIDAY,
5TH FEB., AT 9 P.M.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 4-30 P.M.
GRAND PERFORMANCE OF
MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL
TRAINED ANIMALS.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. G. R. YATES to SIGN our firm per PROCURATION.
F. J. V. MINCHIN & Co.
Gopalpore, 1st February, 1886.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a LOCAL FUND ENGINEER for the South Canara District. Salary, Rs. 400 per mensem, with travelling allowance of Rs. 4 per diem. Apply to the President of the District Board of South Canara, Mangalore, before the 28th February, 1886.
J. STURROCK,
President.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE-ELMS.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED tensile strength, about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing strength, about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.
WARDEN & CO.
Meadow-street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN AND CO.,
Meadows-street, Fort, Bombay.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, a lucrative business in the N.-W. P. It has recently been thoroughly stocked with a Splendid Assortment of Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods, Stores, Provisions, Wines, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, and other Requisites for a large General mixed Trade, and there is every facility for increasing what has been for many years a well-paying concern. The Shop is handsome, spacious and well-fitted, and will be let at a low rental, either on lease or as may be agreed upon. The New Stock which has only arrived since December last is offered at Cost Price with the usual commission added, and must be taken over in Bulk. Other, at valuation or as may be mutually arranged. For further particulars apply to W. SHEPPERSON, Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

THE S. S. SAINT ASAPH has arrived from CARDIFF and LONDON and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Consignees are hereby informed that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's agent before the Goods are removed from the Landing shed, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves without bearing the Captain's countersignature.
Matches, Oils, Naphtha and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at the consignees risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents.

FOR SALE.

A BAY ARAB, 5 years old, 14-2½. Price, Rs. 900.
A Bay Arab, 7 years old, 14-2½. Price, Rs. 500.
The pair, Rs. 1,350.
Both handsome and thoroughly trained chargers, quiet

A Regulation Field Service lbs. 35 Tent, almost new, Rs. 60.
One Saddle in good order for Rs. 20.
1 Bridle Saddle in good order for Rs. 5. Apply to
WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NUDA VERITAS
EFFECTUALLY RESTORES GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR.
IT IS NOT A DYE.
One trial will convince. It has no equal.
Its use defies detection.
Per case, Rs. 6.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH.
An Essential Requisite for the Toilet.
Heals all diseases of the gums.
Disinfects decayed Teeth.
An excellent gargle for soar throat.
An unparalleled Mouth-wash.
A purifier of foul breath.
Per bottle, Ans. 12.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JAMES'
"MALMERFINE"
CURES SEA SICKNESS,
GIVES INSTANT RELIEF, AND IS THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, ETC.
Malmerfine is the NATURAL CURE, not only for Sea-Sickness, but for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK'S
LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGES.
(ENGLISH TAMAR)
The New and Popular Remedy for Constipation and its consequent disorders.
PALATABLE!
AGREEABLE!!
EFFICACIOUS!!!
Prepared only from Selected Fruits.
The Lozenges are coated with Chocolate, and will retain their virtues unimpaired by time or climate.
Per bottle containing 12 doses, 12 annas; and Tin containing 36 doses, Re. 1-12.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " Overland Summary,
" " Weekly Budget,
" " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.
SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT MARINE-LINES.
Under instructions from Colonel W. Merriman, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 4th February, 1886, at 3 p. m., for removal, all the materials of the old building in the compound of New Officers' Quarters, at Marine Lines.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 4th February, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

HOLD-ALLS, Stout, Tan, Waterproof Canvass with extra stout Leather Straps invaluable for Travellers, all sizes. From Rs. 17-8.
THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Bombay.

WATERPROOF CABIN DRESSING-CASES, holding Nail Brush, Tooth Powder, Soap, Pomade, Tooth Brush, Comb and Brush, Sponges, &c. No traveller should be without one. Rs. 6-8 each.
THORPE & Co.,
Rampart-row, Bombay.

RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS, EIDER-DOWN QUILTS. A large choice. Prices moderate for cash.
THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DRESS SUIT CASE, in Solid Leather, and Crocodile Hide; lined throughout, Leather, Patent Lever Locks, from Rs. 45.
THORPE & Co.,
Rampart-row, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, Scarlet and Blue Military Serge, Volunteer Helmets. Try for sample.—J. A. LACKA, Jackeria Musjid.

FOR SALE, three well bred DOGS, MASTIFF, GREYHOUND, FOX-TERRIER, good pedigrees. Apply S. S. Salerno, Prince's Dock.

FOR SALE, BAY COB WALER, 14-3, aged 7, sound, with excellent paces and temper. Up to 15 stone. Apply to Lt.-Col. Adam, 20, N. I. Lines, Poona.

WANT TO JOIN a Native or European lucrative firm as an active partner, with a small capital. Apply A., care of Girgaum Post Office, Bombay.

WANTED, P. E. A. or Matricul-ted teacher, on good salary, for Khan Bahadur Edulji School at Mhow. Apply sharp.—SORABJEE EDALJI, 2, Girgaum Back-road.

WANTED, a SALESMAN to manage business and take charge of a shop, with a fair knowledge English and Gujrati. Substantial references guarantee required.—Apply K., care of this office.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, from Rs. 50. Plain and richly engraved Gent's watches in Gold, Silver, and metal cases with five years guarantee from Rs. 15. STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld. Cawnpore, have always hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

INVINCIBLE Racing Tricycle, Humber Pattern, 33 in. Wheels geared up to 59 inches, weight 44 lbs., Arc Cradle Spring, Ball Bearings to all parts, Lamps, spare Rim, Spokes, Nuts, &c., nearly new. Apply "Cycle" care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BILLS of LADING Forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.—Play the most exquisite music when sat upon.—CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own material made up. Charges moderate.

THE undersigned have an opening for two European or Eurasian lads who have matriculated.—GOSPLING and MORRIS, Architects.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Club. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, 11 as. per tin; Gruyere Cheese, 14 as. per lb.; Cheddar do., 13 as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1, Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

Apply to Maneckji Nowroji Mistry, 108, lower Colaba.

SWAINE and ADENLEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damasks, Rops, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

TO BE SOLD, at Bennett's Auction, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, a handsome and stylish four wheeled PERTH CART, almost new, with pole, shafts, lamps, &c., complete. A very pretty carriage for a lady to drive.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY of securing an established business. The proprietor of a flourishing and lucrative business, worth Rs. 50,000 is desirous of disposing of it before leaving for foreign parts. Apply to D. D., care of this office.

BOARD.—Two quiet respectable gentlemen can have a comfortable home, with every convenience (no restrictions), with a private family in central location in the Fort. Terms: Rs. 50 per month. Must be European and furnish references. All letters answered. Address "AMERICAN," this office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Hot Joints from 1 till 3 p.m, Monthly Boarders taken.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 23,200,000
RESERVE FUND 2800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart-row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£22,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

TO LET, FURNISHED WITH LAMPS, GLASS AND CROCKERY COMPLETE.

SHEDDEN HOUSE, OOTACAMAND.

ONE of the best houses on the Nilgiris, contains Hall, dining and drawing rooms, five bed-rooms, five dressing and six bath-rooms, and with external stabling and out-offices.
Apply to H. W. BLISS, Madras C.S.,
Ootacamand.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Dr. King, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It quickly sluggish liver in most cases slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid extract only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite Large Bottles, 3s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply seated they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health ensued. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW LAND TAX AND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Volunteer Rifle Association.
Gaiety Theatre, "Kast Lynne," 9 p. m.
Alfred Theatre, Volpi's performing animals, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 2nd:—Burmah (s), from Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Salerno (s), from Hull; Arypasad, Din; and Bhowsuggur (s), Bhowsuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M. S. Jumna, for England; and Sirsa (s), Calcutta.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—A statement of traffic for the week ending 30th ult. shows a decrease of Rs. 3,018, in receipts.

GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's band will not play at the Esplanade bandstand to-day (Thursday).

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. St. Asaph entered, and the s. s. Bryn Glas and Bellarina left the dock on Tuesday; the s. s. Solerno entered it yesterday.

NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT DISPENSARY.—A statement for January last shows the daily attendance to be 195; admissions, 1,588; and the prevailing diseases to be fever, diseases of lungs and air passages.

LOST PROPERTY.—Goolam Mohideen Jamalooddeen, residing at Don Tar-street, has reported to the police that he had dropped on Tuesday somewhere between his residence and Mody Bunder a small bundle containing Rs. 100 in cash.

ACCIDENTAL SCALD.—John W. Gilberston, the Second Engineer of the s.s. Ayrshire, had his face and cheek severely scalded on Tuesday, while at work in the engine room of the vessel. He was removed to the European General Hospital for medical treatment.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammatcespoora on view of the body of Dajee Dewjee, aged 15 years, who was accidentally drowned in a quarry hole on the old Race course, where he had been to wash himself on Tuesday morning. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital in view of the body of Abdoolla Mea, aged about three years. On Tuesday forenoon, while playing near a fire place, he accidentally fell on to a pot of boiling water and was scalded severely, and eventually died from the injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BURST OF A VEHAR WATER PIPE.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a 32-inch Venar Main pipe near the J. J. Hospital evidently burst and caused an inundation about that locality. Tram communication was interrupted for about three hours. The water works department of the Municipality were communicated with, and they adopted the necessary measures to stop the overflow of water.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Madrassee lad, aged about 16 years, named Suwabudi Erappu, a servant to Mrs. Annie Powell, residing at Mowa's buildings, Grant Road, was yesterday convicted of stealing a brass watch and chain, valued Rs. 14, the property of his mistress. The accused was arrested while in the act of disposing of the watch and chain at Maigaum Road on Tuesday. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Dr. Bernard Hogan, a passenger by the s.s. Lytania to Trieste, reported on Tuesday to the Police that there was a theft in his cash box, which is alleged to have been opened with a duplicate key. A Malay servant, named Kitchel, who had been in the service of the complainant for over two years, and who absconded on the same day, is strongly suspected of having committed the theft. Information giving a description of the servant has been circulated through the several divisions of the Police. A Malay answering the description had been seen in old Hanooman Lane and at the Royal Oak Tavern.

THE BARODA DEFAMATION CASE.—Mr. Anandrao Ragoba appeared before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court and stated that as a wrong report of this case had appeared in the papers he wished to state he had not retracted anything nor had he offered any explanation to the complainant Mr. Hurry Narayen. The fact was several friends interfered in the matter but the complainant in his own handwriting had drawn up a document, which was adopted by witnesses, in which he stated he had withdrawn the charge against him on his agreeing not to molest him by a cross action for damages. He wished to state that in regard to the case was likely to injure him with his superiors. Mr. Ryan remrked that the order written by him on the records was that the case had been amicably settled. The complainant declined to lead evidence, and the case was struck out.

RICE UNFIT FOR FOOD.

MEERALLY JAFFER was charged before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court with having in his possession 49 bags of rice, intended for human food, though being unfit for such food.

Mr. Crawford appeared for the Municipality, and Mr. Gilbert for the accused.

Mr. Crawford stated that in October last year a charge had been brought by the Municipality against one Ahmed Rahim for having in his possession 199 bags of damaged rice unfit for food. The case was before his worship who came to the conclusion that, though the rice was unfit for food, the defendant could, and represented he was going to, sell it for manufacturing purposes and discharged him. Ahmed Rahim afterwards represented that he had sold the rice to Essa Kalifa and Co. for purposes of sizing. The Municipality allowed it to be sold to that mill and on the 5th November, Mr. Essa gave a receipt for the bags. On the 7th December Mr. Higgins, in consequence of information received, set a man on the look out and discovered that the rice which had been previously delivered was being removed in one of the bunders. Portion of it, namely the 49 bags now in question, were seized at Carnac Bunder where they had been apparently removed previous to being exported. Evidently they had been taken away from Essa Kalifa and Co.'s mail to whom they had been sold for manufacturing purposes only. His worship had come to the conclusion in Ahmed Rahim's case that the rice was wholly unfit for food and it certainly had not improved or become any the more fit for food since then. Mr. Crawford was not aware that the accused Meerally Jaffer would dispute that this rice seized was the identical rice or portion of that which formed the subject matter of the other case.

Mr. Gilbert said there had been a large mistake made in this case. The 199 bags in the former case the manager of the mill would swear were still in the mill and anybody appointed by the court could see them. The 49 bags which were seized belonged to the accused and were on the bunder. Mr. Higgins believed them to be the same rice. His client would not say it was fit for human food. He was going to export it to Arabia to Linga, and Mr. Gilbert apprehended that his worship would not object. The rice was not the identical rice, and Captain Clarke who had inspected it was willing to say that it was fit for food. He asked that if the court thought it necessary Mr. Crawford could appoint some other gentlemen who would again examine it with Captain Clarke.

Mr. Crawford thought it evident that the question would be whether this rice was the identical rice. The 199 bags had been removed, 150 had been shipped off and these 49 seized were the balance. He would be able to prove they were the identical bags. They bore the same stamp and marks as the others.

Mr. Gilbert thought there was a large mistake. Mr. Higgins was not in the habit of making mistakes but he had made one this time.

His worship remarked that if these 49 begs were the balance of the 199 and if 150 had been shipped off there had been a gross breach of faith. It had been stipulated that the rice was to be sold for sizing purposes, and on that understanding he allowed the charge to be withdrawn.

Mr. Gilbert said the breach of faith had been on the part of Abdool Rahim. He asked if his client could send the rice to Linga.

His worship said he could not. He was averse to interfering with the trade, but as in this case it was shown that the rice was unfit for human food he allowed it to be used for trade. The rice could be used for sizing, so the owners would not suffer a total loss. The presumption was very strong that the 49 bags were the same.

Mr. Crawford remarked that the fact of the matter was his worship had been deceived. No mill used damaged rice sizing, none but the best rice was used.

Dr. Weir, Health Officer to the Municipality, stated that he had examined two samples of rice. He could not say if the rice before the court was similar to the samples. The three samples were exactly similar. The rice was so changed that it was not fit for human food. The character of the rice had changed and emited a nasty smell. Witness was of opinion it was unwholesome. There was no doubt that animals might be fed on such rice.

Mr. Higgins said he had seized the bags of rice in the export shed at Carnac Bunder from information he had received. He firmly believed that the bags were portion of the 199 bags he had seized in October last. The bags were similar and contained similar rice. Witness recognized them by the marks. The accused came up to claim the bags when seized, and was the same man who owned the 199 bags of the former case and took them to the Essa Kalifa Mill. Witness went later to the Mill and saw the Manager, Narayan Kirabe who, when asked to show what bags of rice there were on the premises said there were none.

No evidence was given by the defence and the accused was fined Rs. 50, and the rice was, after a week, ordered to be destroyed.

IMPORTANT QUESTION RELATING TO THE SERVICE OF SUMMONSES.

A DECISION in an important question relating to the service of summonses was lately given by Sir William Wedderburn at the High Court. The question in the suit, Tansukhram Ramchandar and another vs. Dodraj Ganeshlal and others, in which two of the defendants having been away to Delhi, the service of the summonses was made on them by affixing copies on the outer door of their houses. His Lordship held that their service upon these defendants did not satisfy the requirements of the law, and was going to pass an order to that effect when the Advocate-General, who appeared for the plaintiffs, strongly urged the court to refer the matter to two judges for decision. He informed the court that in his own experience, service had been held good when made by affixing a copy under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code, together with a declaration under section 82. He also stated that it was the general impression of the bar that this practice was allowed, and he pointed out how desirable it was that in such a matter there should be uniformity of practice. His Lordship complied with this request, especially as the point was one of importance to the poorer and more illiterate class of defendants On Tuesday his Lordship informed Mr. Latham that the Chief Justice was unable to spare two judges to decide the question.

We give below extracts from Sir William Wedderburn's judgment:—In this case the defendants Dodraj, Bharumal and Champalal, being called, do not appear; and the counsel for the plaintiffs, seeks to prove under section 100 of the C. P. Code that the summons has been duly served upon them. The summons was sent for service to the District Judge of Meerut, who now returns it, with his letter of the 14th ultimo, in which he states that it has been "duly served on the defendants therein named." He adds, "from the return made by the serving officer it will appear that service on Bharumal was made by delivering a copy of the summons to him personally, and upon Dodraj and Champalal by affixing copies of the summonses on the outer door of their houses." The District Judge of Meerut had made an order that the writ should be served by the munsiff of Khurjah, within whose territorial jurisdiction the defendants were supposed to reside. A declaration on oath was eventually forwarded to the District Judge that Dodraj and Champalal were not to be found, and that having heard that they had gone to Delhi, their summonses were affixed on their respective abodes. The District Judge then made the following endorsement upon the summons." "The summons having been duly served, let it be returned to the Bombay High Court with its enclosures"; and the summons has been returned accordingly to this court. Upon these facts the learned Advocate-General contends, on behalf of the plaintiffs, that the summons has been duly served upon Dodraj and Champalal. His argument is that the service has been effected by the joint operation of sections 80 and 82 of the C. P. Code, in that the serving officer has affixed the summons on the outer door of the houses in which the defendants ordinarily reside, and the District Court at Meerut has declared that the summons has been duly served. It seems there are four point for the consideration of the court: I. Was the serving officer in affixing a copy of the summons under section 80, clause 3, constitute effectual service? II. If not, may such act be rendered effectual service by a declaration under section 82? III. Should the declaration of the District Judge in the present case be accepted as conclusive proof that the summons has been duly served? IV. If not, are the circumstances of the case such, that the proceedings taken can be held to constitute effectual service? As regards the first point I am not able to accept the plaintiff's contention, chiefly on the ground that the law does not expressly provide that the act of the serving officer constitutes service, and it would be contrary to the ordinary rules of construction to attach a presumption into this section, seeing that apenalty is involved to defendant if he is found with a notice of suit. This view of the case is streng thened by a comparision of section 80 with the other sections relating to the service of summonses, when it will be found that in every case where the service is not on the defendant personally, there is an express provision giving validity to such service. Further, it appears that plaintiff's contention is not consistent with the provisions relating to substitued service (S. 82 clause 2), and those relating to the setting aside of *ex parte* decrees (S. 108). Also I am unwilling, without an express provision of the law, to accept a practice which appears to me detrimental to the public interests. If it is proved that a summons has been duly served, and if the defendant does not appear, the case is proceeded with *ex parte* and judgment is passed without his defence being heard. Under such circumstances, the case, therefore, comes within the maxim that penal provisions shall receive a strict interpretation, and that "a power derogatory to private property must be construed strictly and not enlarged by intendment," (vide Dwarres on statutes, 2nd ed., p. 648). Let us then consider what is the effect of a strict interpretation as regards section 80. A perusal of this section shows that it differs from all previous sections in the following points: (1) The master might only be responsible for breaking rules which were distinctly laid down for him. But why was it to be responsible for anything else more than any other officer of the ship? It was quite clear that the owners were responsible. The rules did not show that the master had to provide hospital accommodation or boats, etc. But to make the master responsible for that it was never equipped according to the rules was simply absurd. Had the captain neglected the rules?

Mr. Cooper.—He had not built latrines.

Mr. Brown.—Then he was not responsible for that. The master does not build the ship.

Mr. Cooper.—The master is at the port where the pilgrims are taken in and he is bound to see they are provided.

Mr. Brown.—The master cannot alter the ship. I can quite imagine the law to say so, but has it said so? How has the captain neglected to obey the rules? These rules are to the effect that ships carrying pilgrims shall be provided with proper accommodation. This ship has not been provided, according to the rules, and on that account the officer in charge of the ship has not committed any offence. Why not make the medical officer liable, I can just as well ask, if the master neglects a rule which it is impossible on him to follow?

Mr. Cooper.—One must apply common sense to the reading of these rules.

Mr. Brown said crimes could not be invented nor could offences which did not appear. There were nothing in the rules as to what the master had to do. He submitted that they were not even directory upon him. It would have been very easy to have framed a clause to say that the master should not put to sea unless the ship was in a certain condition. It was quite clear, Mr. Brown thought, that the rules must have been framed for the guidance of some officer for the purpose of his seeing that no ship put to sea unless equipped according to the Act. It did not appear that if the master deviated, it could be the ground for a criminal charge. He submitted that the Act could have no application to the present case. The rules 28A and 28B could only apply to India. They could not impose on foreign Governments the duties of licensing persons for vessels. Further, those persons were to be licensed by the local Surgeon-General of the Province. This referred of course only to a Surgeon-General of an Indian Province. And the license had to be obtained at the port of departure. That was, in this case, of Jeddah. There was no Surgeon-General, nobody who could have given the license, nor anybody who could have been applied to, therefore the rule did not apply. According to form 3 the license applied only to the outward voyage from Bombay, therefore even if one did get a license from Jeddah it would be useless. That proposition was certainly startling, but here was some explanation. If there was none what did it come to? It was perfectly true that the Act said no vessel was to come to British India from the Red Sea without a medical man, licensed somehow or other. But the authorities had not as yet defined how that gentleman was to be licensed, nor was the rule clearly applied only to a voyage from India and not to India. That was if the rules were taken as they stood. Another question was whether, in fact, the Act could be given the logical criminal meaning of its word. How could offences be committed at Jeddah under an Indian Act? In the first place, as a matter of law, how would it?

Mr. Cooper said he did not see the argument. The Indian Act undertook the right to make laws with regard to vessels sailing from or to their ports.

Mr. Brown admitted they could when ships were in their ports.

Mr. Cooper.—You need not address me on that subject.

Mr. Brown continued, his worship had to consider whether in spite of the words "that any vessel coming into British India" it was really competent for the Indian Legislature to make something which was done in Jeddah an offence in British India. In dealing with the present case there was no evidence before the court that the medical officer, incompetent though he was, was not licensed under the provisions of the Act. If there was any blame attaching to the commander it should be borne in mind that the only available doctor had been shipped in charge of the pilgrims. It was true he had no diplomas, but there was nothing in the Act which required them by a person attending on pilgrims. The native doctor too had stated that he held some certificate of competency at Sealkote; but he had lost it. He was therefore a person who would have been recognized by a Surgeon-General or a local Government had there been any, and would have obtained a certificate. Another fact, and one to which Mr. Brown wished especially to draw the attention of the court, was that the man was shipped with the full knowledge of the Consul. It should also be remembered that no precautions were taken to inform commanders of ships as to the requisitions of the Act. Mr. Brown did not think British ships were bound to carry a file of the *Bombay Government Gazette* containing the rules about with them. And the rules were not incumbent on captains, inasmuch as they did not distinctly say so. Mr. Brown submitted in conclusion that the case bristled with difficulties, which no doubt would receive full consideration from his worship. No offence was committed nor could be committed, and no steps were taken at Jeddah by the Indian Government to publish the rules.

Mr. Cooper promised to deliver judgment at 2 p. m. to-day in the matter, as there were, he said, one or two points which suggested themselves to him and he wished to look into them.

A PILGRIM SHIP WITHOUT A DOCTOR.

MR. JOHN B. PURVIS, master of the s.s. Metapedia, was charged before Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court on Tuesday with contravening section 28 A of the Native Passengers Ships' Act of 1876 by conveying from Jeddah 783 passengers without any medical officer in charge of them.

Mr. Little appeared for Government and Mr. R. S. Brown for the Captain.

Mr. Ainsworth said he was the Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service, Bombay. He had been appointed by Government under section 7 of the Native Passengers Ships' Act to grant certificates. The accused was the master of the s.s. Metapedia. He had seen the accused with reference to the case, and wrote down what he stated to witness. Witness produced the *Government of India Gazette*, dated February 16th, 1884, containing the rules made under section 46 of the Native Passengers Ships' Act.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, witness said pilgrim ships did not usually call at Perim. He believed the rules were available at Jeddah at the British Consul's office. Witness supposed so; as he did not speak from a knowledge of the facts. Witness thought it would be his duty to see the rules carried out. Before a British ship sailed from Jeddah to Bombay she had to get a clean bill of health from the Consul. Witness did not consider it to be the same as a port clearance in Bombay. He did not know it was the duty of the Consul to refuse to give the bill of health until the rules were complied with. He could report the matter to Government and get orders in each particular case. Witness supposed there would be a medical officer at Jeddah, who would be in some way connected with the Consulate. He did not know whether there was a surgeon-general at Jeddah.

John Higgins said,—I am a Superintendent in the Customs Preventive Service. The s.s. Metapedia arrived in Bombay about 7 p.m. on the 30th of January last. I boarded her a little after 10 p.m. the same evening. I consulted the accused, and it was decided we should not count the passengers till the next morning. I went on board the next morning and counted the passengers. There were 783 adults, 468 were males, 282 females, 40 boys, 20 girls and 33 were infants. I went round the ship to see what equipments she had. I took notes of the equipments on a survey report I took for the purpose. I made the notes in the presence of the captain and asked him to sign it and he did so, I signed it too. It is correct. The steamer had no hospital accommodation. She had four wooden boxes, as latrines, over the side. It is my duty as passenger inspector to see that the rules made under the Native Passenger Ships' Act are complied with. The latrines were open like boxes nearly on a level with the top of the rails; each latrine had one seat and only one person could use one at a time. They had foot-boards. There was no washing accommodation, at least none that I noticed. I went on board the ship on the next morning and counted the passengers. There were 783 adults, 468 were males, 282 females, 40 boys, 20 girls and 33 were infants. I went round the ship to see what equipments she had. I took notes of the equipments on a survey report I took for the purpose. I made the notes in the presence of the captain and asked him to sign it and he did so, I signed it too. It is correct. The steamer had no hospital accommodation. She had four wooden boxes, as latrines, over the side. It is my duty as passenger inspector to see that the rules made under the Native Passenger Ships' Act are complied with. The latrines were open like boxes nearly on a level with the top of the rails; each latrine had one seat and only one person could use one at a time. They had foot-boards. There was no washing accommodation, at least none that I noticed. I went on board the next morning and counted the passengers. There were 783 adults, 468 were males, 282 females, 40 boys, 20 girls and 33 were infants. I went round the ship to see what equipments she had. I took notes of the equipments on a survey report I took for the purpose. I made the notes in the presence of the captain and asked him to sign it and he did so, I signed it too. It is correct. The steamer had two ladders, one leading into the fore tween decks and the other to the after tween decks. The ladders were good, but had no handrails or knotted ropes. She had two life-boats, two cutters, one gig, five boats in all. I spoke to the accused about a medical officer. He said there was a man who represented he was one, but he was of no use. I saw the man, who was a Mahomedan. The accused said he went to see the officers and the pilgrims were ill and that the doctor did no good and was of no use. I asked the doctor certain questions through the Protector of Pilgrims, and found there was no medical comforts on board. There were awnings on the poop, forecastle, and portion of the fore deck. Accused said he had no other awnings, none for the main deck.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, witness said the ship was kept very clean. The main decks were very sweet and clean. The accused informed witness that provisions were taken on board at Aden for the pilgrims who had none. The accused said he had few pilgrims who had no food of their own from his own stores before they arrived at Aden.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Brown said that in so far as any charge had been or might be framed against the captain with reference to all the rules other than his not having on board, as it was assumed, a medical officer, he submitted what he hoped would not seem to his worship too startling. No offence could be possibly committed with reference to them. He read the rules. He could find only one, though he said a ship should have a medical officer, etc., on board, that the master of the ship would be responsible if there was none Section 38 A said the master or medical officer of any ship who wilfully broke the rules would be liable. The master might only be responsible for breaking rules which were distinctly laid down for him. But why was it to be responsible for anything else more than any other officer of the ship? It was quite clear that the owners were responsible. The rules did not show that the master had to provide hospital accommodation or boats, etc. But to make the master responsible for that it was never equipped according to the rules was simply absurd. Had the captain neglected the rules?

Mr. Cooper.—He had not built latrines.

Mr. Brown.—Then he was not responsible for that. The master does not build the ship.

Mr. Cooper.—The master is at the port where the pilgrims are taken in and he is bound to see they are provided.

Mr. Brown.—The master cannot alter the ship. I can quite imagine the law to say so, but has it said so? How has the captain neglected to obey the rules? These rules are to the effect that ships carrying pilgrims shall be provided with proper accommodation. This ship has not been provided, according to the rules, and on that account the officer in charge of the ship has not committed any offence. Why not make the medical officer liable, I can just as well ask, if the master neglects a rule which it is impossible on him to follow?

Mr. Cooper.—One must apply common sense to the reading of these rules.

Mr. Brown said crimes could not be invented nor could offences which did not appear. There were nothing in the rules as to what the master had to do. He submitted that they were not even directory upon him. It would have been very easy to have framed a clause to say that the master should not put to sea unless the ship was in a certain condition. It was quite clear, Mr. Brown thought, that the rules must have been framed for the guidance of some officer for the purpose of his seeing that no ship put to sea unless equipped according to the Act. It did not appear that if the master deviated, it could be the ground for a criminal charge. He submitted that the Act could have no application to the present case. The rules 28A and 28B could only apply to India. They could not impose on foreign Governments the duties of licensing persons for vessels. Further, those persons were to be licensed by the local Surgeon-General of the Province. This referred of course only to a Surgeon-General of an Indian Province. And the license had to be obtained at the port of departure. That was, in this case, of Jeddah. There was no Surgeon-General, nobody who could have given the license, nor anybody who could have been applied to, therefore the rule did not apply. According to form 3 the license applied only to the outward voyage from Bombay, therefore even if one did get a license from Jeddah it would be useless. That proposition was certainly startling, but here was some explanation. If there was none what did it come to? It was perfectly true that the Act said no vessel was to come to British India from the Red Sea without a medical man, licensed somehow or other. But the authorities had not as yet defined how that gentleman was to be licensed, nor was the rule clearly applied only to a voyage from India and not to India. That was if the rules were taken as they stood. Another question was whether, in fact, the Act could be given the logical criminal meaning of its word. How could offences be committed at Jeddah under an Indian Act? In the first place, as a matter of law, how would it?

Mr. Cooper said he did not see the argument. The Indian Act undertook the right to make laws with regard to vessels sailing from or to their ports.

Mr. Brown admitted they could when ships were in their ports.

Mr. Cooper.—You need not address me on that subject.

Mr. Brown continued, his worship had to consider whether in spite of the words "that any vessel coming into British India" it was really competent for the Indian Legislature to make something which was done in Jeddah an offence in British India. In dealing with the present case there was no evidence before the court that the medical officer, incompetent though he was, was not licensed under the provisions of the Act. If there was any blame attaching to the commander it should be borne in mind that the only available doctor had been shipped in charge of the pilgrims. It was true he had no diplomas, but there was nothing in the Act which required them by a person attending on pilgrims. The native doctor too had stated that he held some certificate of competency at Sealkote; but he had lost it. He was therefore a person who would have been recognized by a Surgeon-General or a local Government had there been any, and would have obtained a certificate. Another fact, and one to which Mr. Brown wished especially to draw the attention of the court, was that the man was shipped with the full knowledge of the Consul. It should also be remembered that no precautions were taken to inform commanders of ships as to the requisitions of the Act. Mr. Brown did not think British ships were bound to carry a file of the *Bombay Government Gazette* containing the rules about with them. And the rules were not incumbent on captains, inasmuch as they did not distinctly say so. Mr. Brown submitted in conclusion that the case bristled with difficulties, which no doubt would receive full consideration from his worship. No offence was committed nor could be committed, and no steps were taken at Jeddah by the Indian Government to publish the rules.

Mr. Cooper promised to deliver judgment at 2 p. m. to-day in the matter, as there were, he said, one or two points which suggested themselves to him and he wished to look into them.

THE ALLEGED SALE OF OBSCENE PICTURES.

THE case in which Daniel Hart, an American, is charged with selling obscene pictures, was called on before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday.

Mr. Burder, who appeared for Hart, said he wished to state shortly the facts of the case in order to assist his Worship in coming to a decision in the matter, and not to contend against the facts already proved. He did not appear to defend anything which was obscene or objectionable in the true sense of the words, and therefore he had gone very carefully through the pictures. It appeared that the accused was going about this country and others selling a number of representations, not only of classical pictures but also of nude figures taken by some system of photography that appeared to be of the very lowest type and very rude. The accused had sold them in Madras, Bangalore, Colombo, and Calcutta where, in the latter place, he was fined Rs. 100. Some of the pictures were destroyed, and the remainder returned to him. He stated that he only sold those pictures, the surplus stock which had been returned after a careful inspection by the Calcutta, Magistrate. Of course his worship was entitled to disagree from the Calcutta magistrate, but it was a fact to be taken into consideration. The accused had been convicted, and it was obvious he would be more careful in Bombay, where he knew the police were as much on the alert as those of Calcutta, and communication between the two cities almost instantaneous. Mr. Burder admitted that a great number of the pictures—and it would so appear to any educated mind—were vulgar and objectionable to a degree, but he thought the word obscene could not be applied to them. The definition of the word obscene by Mayne appeared to be limited to those productions, the primary and probable result of which were to excite the lust.

It was a matter on which there were many and different opinions. In England pictures like "Nana" and the, "White Slave", were allowed to be exhibited, pictures by the greatest painters circulated in London and all over the Provinces, and crowds went to see them. It would be remembered what a discussion was in the papers about the classic pictures exhibited in the galleries in London. The *Times* was full of letters from British matrons who wrote complaining they could not take their daughters to see the pictures. Mr. Burder said he only mentioned this to ask his worship to place a wider construction on the pictures. There were some objectionable, some vulgar, but an enormous number of others well kown to him as classical.

Mr. Ryan said he excluded those which were classical and those which appeared to have been photographed from living subjects. There was no evidence to prove that the statement of the accused was not correct, and therefore the onus lay on him to prove that the pictures were those returned to him at Calcutta. He would give him an opportunity to prove they were, and would himself send those he held obscene to Calcutta to learn if they were among those returned to accused.

Mr. Burder asked that if his worship did think the case could be met with a fine and the destruction of the pictures held to be obscene, the accused was willing to allow them to be destroyed, not, having regard to the diverse views on the subject as to what was decent and what was not, he asked that the course suggested by the court should be followed. He had seen pictures infinitely worse exhibited in London at the Aquarium of the Leicester Square and also in Holloway Street, off the Strand. The windows used to have crowds before them.

His Worship remarked that during his peregrinations through London and during two years he had walked through London every day of his life he had seen nothing that could be called obscene.

It was settled that the court would send the pictures to Calcutta to be identified if possible.

Mr. Burder again stated, before leaving court, that his client would be willing to pay a fine and destroy those pictures considered obscene.

His Worship said he could not impose a fine alone. He would have, on the usual conviction, to send the accused to jail in addition to a fine. The case was adjourned till the 10th instant.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—FEB. 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

BHAGHEE, a Brahmin woman, 21 years of age, was charged with having, on the 11th of last month, caused the death of a newly-born male child, with secretly disposing of its dead body, and with abetting Chintoo Gopal in the concealment of the birth of the child. The Advocate-General with Mr. Fox, instructed by the High Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Sanjana for the prisoner. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. H. A. Richardson.
Mr. K. R. Cama.
Mr. H. A. Hormarjee.
Mr. G. Cotton.
Mr. W. H. Middleton.
Mr. Virpersad Tapipersad.
Mr. D. MacLauchlan Slater.
Mr. A. F. Simpson.

The Advocate-General opened the case with the remark that it was always a painful and responsible task to try cases of this kind; but the circumstances of the present case were very simple. The prisoner had an elder sister of the name of Anpoornabai, who, with her husband and child, lived in a house near the Girgaum Police Court. The prisoner, who was with child, went to reside there on the 11th of last month, and was joined by her father, Chintoo Gopal, who had recently arrived from his native country. Early that morning the prisoner was confined. The only person present on the occasion was her sister Anpoornabai; the child was born alive; and the medical evidence would show that it was suffocated shortly after its birth. The absence of any witnesses of the birth in cases of this character rendered the duties of a jury all the more difficult. Chintoo, the father, would state that he, at the request of his daughter, brought home a coolie to remove the bundle containing the dead body of the child; but he afterwards took he himself took away the bundle. He affirmed before the magistrate that he did not know what it contained; but he took it to a distance and placed it near a well in a place called Khatsaw Wadi. The same evening a shopkeeper noticed the bundle, and being curious to learn what it contained, opened it and saw the dead body of the child. The matter was afterwards reported to Inspector Grennan; and the prisoner was arrested. The prisoner, Anpoornabai, the elder sister, was charged at the same time with the prisoner; but Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the trying magistrate, in the exercise of a wise discretion, tendered her a pardon on the condition of her telling the truth in the case.

Evidence was led for the prosecution. The prisoner, it appeared, had been a widow for the last five years and arrived in Bombay from Nagpore. On the morning of the confinement, she was seen applying her hands to the throat of the child.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said that the child appeared to have marks on the front of its neck made by the pressure of fingers. To Mr. Sanjana.—Pressure smothering and decapitation would produce asphyxia. It is not a common thing for new-born infants to die of suffocation, which may result from accident or from want of proper nourishment. The marks which I noticed on the throat may have been the result of rough handling, but not after death, for I found traces of the purplish colour and must have occurred during life.

To the court.—Under certain conditions the marks on the throat may have been caused accidentally.

At the close of the case for the prosecution Mr. Sanjana, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, submitted that there was no direct evidence to connect her with the crime with which she was charged. It was quite possible that the death of the child might have been caused by accident after confinement, when the prisoner was alone in a dark room with her sister, and when no professional assistance was available to them. The confinement took place at an hour when it had before now been in an inner little room, and there was scarcely light enough to have enabled Anpoornabai to notice that she was pressing her fingers upon the neck of the child. It might be that the prisoner was at the time soothing the infant, which had nearly been smothered accidentally in its birth. The learned counsel asked the jury, in case they were of opinion that the prisoner concealed the birth of the child, to take a merciful view of her unfortunate condition, for according to a barbarous custom of the Hindoos she was, as a widow, dead to all her relations and to the world, and was subjected to various social difficulties. It was a cruel and barbarous custom that prevented Hindoo widows from remarrying.

His lordship, in summing up the evidence, said it was no doubt a great blot on a Brahmin family to have an illegitimate child born among them; and the fact of its birth in this instance was not denied. The prisoner was said to have been confined at 5 a.m. in a dark room, and his lordship could not conceive how it was possible for the prisoner's sister, the only eye-witness in the case, to have seen what she alleged she had seen. In cases of such gravity as this, everything that told in favour of a prisoner should be carefully considered. Anpoorna was a woman with a family, and yet she said she never noticed that her sister was *enciente* at any time. This was a circumstance by which the jury might consider whether she was a truthful witness or not. She certainly gave her evidence in a very curious way and was laughing while giving evidence. Dr. Sidney Smith, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, was a gentleman of very great experience, who gave his testimony, as was known to the judges of the court, with singular clearness—testimony which was always of value. From what the doctor had stated it was for the jury to say whether they felt restrained from finding the prisoner guilty of the graver charge. His lordship was empowered by the Code to express an opinion on this point, and he would say that it would be most unsafe to find the prisoner guilty of the capital offence on the uncorroborated evidence of her sister. As to the two minor charges, it was left to the jury to say whether they had been brought home to the prisoner.

The jury, without retiring, returned a virdict of not guilty on all the charges, with which his lordship concurred. The prisoner was discharged.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following, among other matters, were heard before Mr. Justice Scott at a sitting of the court yesterday:—

RE G. OPITZ.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied to make absolute a rule granted for a final discharge under section 60 of the Act. The insolvent obtained his personal discharge some months ago.

The Commissioner noticed that the insolvent did not give his trade debts, and that only three years ago he got the benefit of the Act, and now came up for it again.

Mr. Manker said that, when the insolvent got his personal discharge, no opposition was made although every opportunity was given to the opposing creditors. Besides, the insolvent had entered his trade debts in the schedule.

The Commissioner adjourned the final discharge for 6 months, in which time the insolvent must satisfy the Official Assignee that he had inserted all his trade debts in the schedule.

RE GUNGARAM MANAJEE GHOWAY.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE FAZULBHOY DHURUMSEY.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve the usual notices. The application was granted.

RE HUNAUTUM NURSEY.—Mr. Lang, on behalf of certain creditors, applied that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. Insolvent obtained an interim order for six months, but had done nothing, not even serving the usual notices to the creditors.

Mr. Vicajee, for the insolvent, said there were many creditors, the aggregate liabilities amounting to Rs. 1,85,000; and that the interim order already granted the insolvent had not expired. If a month's further time was granted, his client would do his best to serve the services to the creditors.

The Commissioner granted a month's time for the service of notices to the creditors.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Sorabjee Bomonjee Mody, Atmaram Appajee Chowker, Rustomjee Burjorjee, Ebrahim Meea Duffadar Shaik, Raghoo Som Chambar, Hoosein Khan Enoos Khan, Sayan Mohideen, Madan Lubi, Camoo Khamisa Memon, Bulwuntrao Bapojee Oorunker, Cowasjee Rustomjee Boyce, Ramchunder Madhorao Hatay, and Shaik Jeemaloodin Shaik Rahimtools, and others.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA OF 1886.

SAILING COMMITTEE—Commodore Captain Morland; Rear Commodore John Macfarlane, Esq; Kenneth Macaulay, Esq; Colonel W. Merriman; John Hay Grant, Esq; Tyrrel Leith, Esq.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—For Club yachts under 6 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance money, and a cup, value Rs. 100. To start at 1-30 p.m. Once round the course.

2ND RACE.—For Club yachts under 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance money, and a cup, value fifteen gold mohurs. To start at 1-45 p.m. Once round the course.

3RD RACE.—Club yachts, over 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance, one gold mohur. Prize—Entrance money, and a cup, value twenty gold mohurs. To start at 2 p.m. Once round the course.

4TH RACE.—*Bona-fide* ships' boats of any rig or size. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 60; 2nd prize, Rs. 30. 3rd boat saves stakes. To start at 2-15 p.m. Once round the course.

5TH RACE.—Licensed Kurrachee boats. No time allowance. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 30; 2nd prize, Rs. 15. To start at 2-30 p.m. Once round the course.

6TH RACE.—Bunder boats. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 30; 2nd prize, Rs. 15. To start at 2-45 p.m. Once round the course.

7TH RACE.—Licensed jolly boats. Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 30; 2nd prize, Rs. 15. To start at 3 p.m. Once round the course.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—For all yachts, which may have competed in the 1st, 2nd or 3rd Sailing Races on 15th February, 1886. Handicap allowance at the finish. Entrance, Rs. 50. Prize—Cup, value Rs. 100, and fifteen gold mohurs. To start at 1-30 p.m. Once round the course.

2ND RACE.—Yachts coming under Club Rule XXIV. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—a cup, value Rs. 100 and entrance money. To start at 1-45 p.m. Once round the course.

3RD RACE.—For steam-launches, limited to 55 feet between perpendiculars. Time allowance, fifteen seconds per knot of length. Entrance, Rs. 5. [illegible] to start, or no race. Five launches to start, or no 2nd prize. To start at 2-30 p.m.

ROWING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For 5 or 6-oared gigs. Entrance, Rs. 5. Prize, Rs. 50. Four boats to start, or no race. To start at 4-30 p.m.

2ND RACE.—Cutters

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

CONSOLS yesterday were ¼ higher at 100½, but other items in Reuter's usual list of Stock Exchange quotations were unaltered. Bar silver was lower by ¼d. at 46⅞d. per oz. and shipments of the metal for this side to the extent of £90,000 are reported.

Wheat in Liverpool has declined 1d. per cental, but other articles of general produce remain without change.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet for Americans, steady for Surats, the day's sales being estimated at 7,000 bales, including 500 Surats. Prices remain unaltered both for spot cotton and arrivals, but in New York yesterday futures were 3 points better. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Tuesdays' Receipts.....	28,000	16,000	17,000
Four days' do.....	55,000	39,000	52,000
Total since 1st Sept.....4,125,000		4,14 ,000	4,007,000

The cotton market here to-day has been quiet, with no great extent of business doing. Some Jalgaum contracts have been settled and for export; purchases of Bhownuggers have been made at Rs. 175 April, Rs. 174 May for good. In the morning Good Broach for March was done at Rs. 1991, but at the close there are speculative sellers at Rs. 196. For Good and fully good Bengals a fair enquiry prevails at yesterday's rates, but sellers are not anxious to do business, up-country prices being against them.

In Wheat there is no change in values. Buyers are quiet, and for future delivery there is very little doing, but ready stuff meets a comparatively better demand, partly to fill previous contracts, and partly to avail of exceptional freight facilities, which are continually offering.

SEEDS are quiet and unaltered.

FREIGHTS remain in the same position. The s. s. Hankow is reported to have been fixed for Marseilles at 15s. per ton, new scale, but otherwise the only business reported is of a retail character. We give current rates as follows :—

	Ready.	Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool.....	,,	16-3	13
London.....	,,	15	12-6
Open Charter	,,	16-3	
Dunkirk	,,	16-3	
Antwerp	,,	16-3 to 17-6	
Marseilles	,,	15 to 16-3	
Trieste, Venice.....	,,	22-6 to 25	

With the depression which has ruled the market for some time past, the question of brokerage has come to the front again. At the low rates current 1 per cent., as agreed upon a year and a half ago, has come to represent about 2 annas per ton instead of the 4 annas which was the regular rate of brokerage formerly. Seeing this the native charterers have been bidding for business by offering larger inducements to brokers, with the result that the liners, when outside steamers have been on the berth against them, have been getting a comparitively small share of the available cargo. The agents of the regular lines had a meeting yesterday to consider the question, but were unable to agree to any fixed scale, and to-day we hear some people are paying 4 annas per ton, others 1 per cent.

EXCHANGE has been weak so far as the tone of the market is concerned, but there has been very little actual business done, and the banks are to some extent waiting the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London, to-day. For 3 months' Credits 1s. 6 1-32d. might possibly have been obtained, but it is not the rate, and March to May Bank demand could certainly have been had at 1s. 5 29-32d. We give the following as current rates at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 7-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s 5 27-32d. ,,
Do. Three months' sight ...	1s. 5 31-32d. ,,
Credits ,, ,, ...	1s. 6 1-16d. ,,
Francs ,, ,, ...	1*20 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quite firm at Rs. 97 13-16 ready; Rs. 97 9-16 forward for Fours; Rs. 100⅜ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are weak. Spinning Mills as a general rule are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower and in other things there is no activity.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up	Last Divi-dend	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation ...	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	462
National Bank of India.....	37,32	250		5 pct.	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,304	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9 345	100	100	..	101
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	335
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	700
Bellasy S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,0 0	100	100	...	6
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	95
Borar Mfg. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	..	16½
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	780
Coimba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	695
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	6424
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	655
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	885
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	105
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	705
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	635
Golam Baba S. Co. ..	2,000	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	130
Hindustan Mills.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	880
Hinguphat Mill Co..	700	500	500	..	685
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,030
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	30	475
Indian Manufg Co. Ld.	968	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,090
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	500	..	575
Jaffar Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	50	50	..	40 m
Jawraj Shalloo	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	1,105
Khandesh.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	970
Khatao Maokunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1	Rs. 2	880
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	1	Rs. 5	152
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	3,000
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	615
Manockjee Petit's....	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,180
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	2,000	2,000	..	182½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,520
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	550
Nagpur Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	5	..	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	875
New Great Eastern ..	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	905
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	565
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	...	70
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25	250	..	192½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	100
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	..	810
Rajpur.....	841	1,000	1,000	..	810
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,450
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,300
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	740
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	255
Victoria Mills.....	800	1,000	1,000	...	565
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	200 / 150
Badham, Pile &Co. Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld.....	2,02	200	165	Rs. 19	193
Barton & Co., Ld. .... Do. New issue..	1,000 500	100 100	1 0 37½	10 1-3p.c 10 2-3p.c	75 757
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	500	500	15 p.ct.	700
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	..	3.0
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,25	100	100	Rs. 8	105
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1 00	2,50	1,500	30	3,675
Do. (2nd issue)..	1,000	62	375	60	870
Do. (3rd issue) ..	1,000	62	375	..	835
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	60	..00	..00	2p	930
Bombay Municipal Bonds				6 p.ct.	104
Cash Bazaar	1,	100	100	..	30
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,00	100	100		115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,00	100	10	Re. 25	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	..	..	15
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	30	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s	330
Kemp & Co. Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 76½	330
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	10
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	20	5	5 & 7	71 to 2
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	2		23
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. s	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	312½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1.62
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	60	Rs 18	78
Roundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	10	10	Rs. 8	8
Telephone Co., Ld....	16,320	25	2	Re 1	2½xd
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	3,000	50	50	Rs. 110	1 190
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,500	100	100	Re 1	175
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	116	100	12 p.c	128
M. M. Motv & Co.,...	5,000	200	200	0	203

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Sophia Jockin, 1,006 tons, Captain H Brown, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Aston Hall, 2,333 tons, Captain WmMoffat, sails to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Barque Glanpadarn, 1,081 tons, Captain Henry Jones, will sail to-day for Diamond Island with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggar, 108 tons, Nacoda arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggar with a general cargo and few deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Salerno, 1,659 tons, Captain B H Rogers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (31st Dec), with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Sirsa, 1,691 tons, Captain T W Whittard, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and Mr J Mathews as first class, and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Burmah, 675 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Kurrachee (30th Jan), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr W Phippes, Mr F Gleadon, Mr F Ramson, Major and Mrs Humphrey and 228 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
2	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Jan. 30.
3	Salerno (s).....	Rogers.....	Hull, Dec. 31.
	Arypasad	Nacoda	Diu, Feb. 1.
	Bhownuggur	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
3	H. M. S. Jumna ..	Fitz George.	England.
	Sirsa (s).....	Whittard ..	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Barque Sophia Joakin, Brown, for Calcutta.
,, Glanpadarn, Jones, for Diamond Island.
Steamer Aston Hall, Moffat, for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Salerno, for Hull, Hamburg and New York.
,, Clan Maclean, for Antwerp.
,, Bhownuggur, for Bhownuggur.
,, Huzara, for London, &c.
,, Burmah, for K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
29 Secundra (s).....Sharp .....Bombay, Jan. 7.
A'ria (s) .....Ruffin .....Mauritius, Jan. 9.
30 Bhundara (s).....Bretten .....Bombay, Jan. 19.
C. Macintosh (s) ..Beer.....Liverpool, Dec. 20.
Lord Dufferin ....Ferris .....Middleboro, Aug. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 29.—Steamers Hampshire and Anger Head. Ship Scottish Minstrel.
Jan. 30.—Steamer Coconada.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
31 Rohilla (s)..... ..... London.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.
Rohilla (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY. 3.

FROM LONDON.

Sunbeam s—260 cases matches, Abdulally Ebrahim; 10 cases matches, Allana Abdul Rahman; 17 bales printing paper and 10 bales small hand paper, S A S Dawood; 50 cases eau-de-cologne, John S Kimore and Co; 17 cases clocks, D B Dady and Co; 25 cases matches, N Mahomedally.

Clyde s—3 cases oilmanstores, King, King and Co; 20 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee; 12 boxes soap and 54 cases oilmanstores, Allybhoy Sumsoodin; 11 cases aniline dye, T Tulockchund; 145 cases candles, Hassen Ahmed; 10 cases cigars case boards, J Neuberg.

Huzara s—267 cases matches, Abdulaly Ebrahim; 100 bundles copper sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 casks dry whiting, Abdul Under Abdul Hussen; 30 cases matches Moosa Baga 6 cases matches Moosa Abdulaly Shaikdadan, 32 bales printing paper Finlay Muir and Co; 25 cases matches N Mahomedally 75 cases matches Byramjee Shapoorjee 15 cases soap and oilmanstores G Russooljee; 40 casks ale Finay Muir and Co; 29 cases medicine Treacher and Co; 25 cases fuse Abdulaly Esoofbhoy 6 cases ginger wine Byramji Bazonji.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—140 bundles copper sheets, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 454 kegs German white zinc paint, Nuzerally Shurufally; 50 bundles copper sheets, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,055 cakes hard spelter, G Ramji.

FROM NEW YORK.

Victoria s—5 cases Tabacco, G Neubery.

FROM HULL

Cairo s—160 drums boiled linseed oils—4 Farjoolabhoy; 250 barrels alum, H Goculdass; 250 barrels alum Jewel 75 drums boiled linseed oil, A C Abdul Hussen; 100 drums double boiled linseed oil, T Farjoolabhoy; 150 barrels cement, Hassenbhoy Lalljee; 50 drums boiled linseed, Dossabhoy Sailay Manomed; 100 drums boiled linseed oil, A Jeewanji; 325 barrels alum, R Allybhoy; 60 kegs paint, Walter Nutter and Co; 300 drums boiled linseed oil, A H Chandabhoy; 50 drums linseed oil, L Sumsoodin; 100 drums linseed oil, G G Kurwa.

FROM ANTWERP.

Cairo s—53 cases glassware, S Mahomed Cassum; 415 cases window glass, Surufally Mamoojee; 12 cases beeads, 60 cases slate pencils, 14 packages iron wire, B Shapoorjee; 462 cases window glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elektra s—10 cases beer and 7 cases wine, Volkart Bros.

FROM GLASGOW.

Bellerena s—100 cases sulphuric acid, E Mamedally.
Victoria s—15 cases biscuits, B and A Hormarjee; 115 cases beer, Grandeuburg and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 30.

Dickin, Major By Gloucestershire, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

JANUARY 31.

Thomson, Lt, By 7th Infy, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

FEBRUARY 1.

Elliot, Capt, By 1st Lancers, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 2.

Moore, Col, By S C, from leave, from Mahabieshwar.
De Lisle, Lt, By S C, on duty, from Deesa.

FEBRUARY 3.

Greame, Major, By Offg, Ins of Gym, on duty, from Poona.
Burney, Lt, R A, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 2.

Elliot, Capt, By 1st Lancers, on duty, to Punjab.
De Lisle, Lt, By S C, on duty, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 3.

Martin, Surgeon, Mr M S, on duty, to Secunderabad, Brince, Dy Surgeon-Gl, B, & M D, on duty to Deesa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Leave and appointments—In consequence of the retirement of Mr S R Douglas the following appointments have been sanctioned from 21st Nov. 1885 :—

Mr H E M James to be Depy Director Genl of the Post Office of India.

Mr H M Kish to be confirmed in the appointment of Post Master Genl of the 2nd Grade.

Mr H S Groves having been posted as Asst Accountant Genl, Madras, and Mr W T Piercy as Asst Accountant Genl, Bel, Mr Piercy made over and Mr Groves received charge of the former appointment, after-noon on the 18th Jan 1886.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Division Staff—Brigdr-Genl B L Gordon C B, Rl A Comdg the Ceded Dist to the Divl Staff of the Army temporarily during the absence of Lieut-Gen Sir H N D Prendergast K C B, V C, on field service. Dated 7th Jany 1886.

Punjab Frontier Force—5th Goorkha Regt—Lieut C C Chenevix-Trench, Qr-mr, to be Adjt, vice Capt A R Martin, who vacates the appointment on promotion. Dated 2nd Dec 1885.

Special—Col E G Dixon, Mad Infy, Comdt, 8th Mad Infy, to command the Indian Brigade at Suakim, with the rank of Brigadier-Genl, vice Brigdr-Genl Sir J Hudson, K C B, proceeded on leave on medical certificate.

Furlough and Leave—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necy. subsidiary leave :—

Col Sir J Hudson, K C B, B S C, (m c) from Suakim for 121 days, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieut-Col T A Scott, B S C, Depy Commr, 4th Class, offg 3rd Class, Central Provinces, (p a) for 1 year and 182 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj C Strahan, RE, Depy Supdt, 2nd Grade, Survey of India, Asst Surveyor-Genl, (p a) for 1 year and 203 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj M W Rogers, RE, Depy Supdt, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, Asst Surveyor Genl, (p a) for 1 year and 185 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj T F Hobday, B S C, Asst Commissary-Genl, 2nd Class, (p a) for 1 year and 147 days, under rule VIII, clause 2, of the Regulation of 1868.

Capt C H P Christie, R E, Examiner of Accounts, 4th class, 1st Grade, P W D, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, (p a) for 1 year and 6 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt E C C Sandys, B S C, Asst Commissary-Genl 3rd Class, (p a) for 2 years, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieut A B Pritchard, B S C, Wing Officer and Quarter-master, 8th Benl Infantry, (p a) for 289 days, as residuary furlough, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieut G V W Williamson, Benl S C Sub-Asst Commissary-Genl, 1st Class, (p a) for 1 year, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Capt F D Welchman, B S C, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 4th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave within Indian limits, (m c) for 182 days, under rule X of the Regulations of 1875, the first 63 days being on full staff pay.

Surg J Scott, Madras establishment, 4th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave within Indian limits, (p a) for 182 days, under rule X of the Regulations of 1875, the first 90 days being on full staff pay.

PROMOTION.

The following promotion is made, subject to her Majy's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Capt.—Lieut E E Taylor,—28th Jan 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr S Cox, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, British Burma, is temporarily transferred to the Accounts Branch in the temporary rank of Asst Examiner, 1st Grade and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of P W A, Madras.

Maj G F O Boughey, RE, is graded in Class I, Grade I, of the Superior State Railway Revenue Establt, from the date on which he assumed charge as Manager of the Eastern Benl State Railway.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr H P Owen, Supdt 2nd Grade is allowed furlough on medical certificate for 12 months, under Sec 52 of the Civil Leave Code, from forenoon of the 8th Jan 1886.

PUNJAUB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Gazette.*)

Mr J G M Rennie, Asst Commr, Gurdaspur, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Dera Ghazi Khan, from afternoon of the 16th Jan 1886 vice Lieut-Col T J C Ploden, C I E, proceeding on special duty.

Mr A Williams, who has been appointed a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, and posted to the Punjaub, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd Grade from 8th Jany 1886, the date on which he reported his arrival at Lahore.

Mr. Williams is transferred to the Rawalpindi Dist from the forenoon of the 16th Jan 1886.

The services of the Reverend R J Langford, Chap of Subathu, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Ps and Oudh from 7th Jan 1886.

With reference to the Notification of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh, dated the 12th Jan 1886, the Reverend R A Cumine is appointed Chap of Subathu from 7th Jan 1886, vice the Reverend R J Langford.

The following officiating appointments are made with the sanction of the Govt of India :—

1st Punjab Infantry.—Lieut-Col A Vallings, 2nd-in-Comd, to officiate as Comdt, vice Lieut Col T Higginson, on furlough.

Maj H Howell, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut Col Vallings.

Lieut C B Brownlow, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Maj Howell.

Lieut E L Hight, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his duties of Wing Officer, vice Lieut Brownlow.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Corps of Guides—Regl Order No 27, dated 9th Jan 1886, consequent on the death of Lieut-Col R C Hutchinson, Comdt of Cavy and Offr 2nd-in-Comd, making the following temporary appointments :—

Maj L R H D Campbell, Offg Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd-in-Comd until the return of Maj E A Money, Offg Comdt of Cavy, from the Camp of Exercise, or until further orders.

Lieut R B Adams, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr.

Lieut G J Younghusband, Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt.

Lieut R G Egerton, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qrmr.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES
CAREFULLY ADAPTED TO CORRECT ALL DEFECTS OF VISION.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
Offices : Old Bond-street, London ; 3-4, Hare-street, Calcutta ; and Rampart Row, Bombay.

COLONEL SIR O. ST JOHN, Resident in Kashmir, writes :—"On the recommendation of Dr. Leahy, Residency Surgeon, Kashmir, I obtained from you some time since a pair of Eye-Glasses. I have found them most valuable, and would like you to send me a similar pair."

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I.—SENATE MEETING.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the SENATE will be held on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at the conclusion of the Meeting of the Faculty of Arts called for that day at 5-30 p.m.

II.—WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE THIRD of a Series of Six LECTURES, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1885-86, will be delivered in the University Library, on SATURDAY, the 6th February, 1886, at 5-15 p.m.

SUBJECT—*Latin and Greek.*

The Sanskrit Consonants—which of them are original. How they are represented in Greek and Latin respectively.

LECTURER—*R. H. Gunion, B.A.*

The Lectures are open to the Public.

By Order,
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1886.

HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED.
THE determination of the proper spectacles for any defects of the eyes is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance, and thousands in India are suffering from actual injuries inflicted by unsuitable glasses.
Mr. Lazarus, after testing the sight, supplies spectacles or eyeglasses, *only when necessary*, and his "Eureka" lenses keep the eyes cool and comfortable to a degree hitherto unknown by spectacle-wearers.
Pamphlet, "How to Preserve the Sight," with instructions, prices and testimonials for mofussil Residents free on application.
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.

BOYDELL—January 18, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of J E N Boydell, Assistant Engineer, Sindh-Sagar State Railway, of a daughter.
BECKER—January 29, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain C T Becker, the King's Own Borderers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRUERE—January 27, at Dehra Doon, the beloved wife of R Sale Bruere, District Superintendent of Police.
LACEY—January 21, at Sibi, Beluchistan, Teddy, the darling son of Emily and Edward Lacey, aged 13½ months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1886.

IT turns out that the announcement that Lord Granville had been summoned by the Queen to Osborne was unfounded. It was not easy to see why his Lordship should have been put to the inconvenience of the journey. Mr. Gladstone was at Osborne and had undertaken the task of forming a Cabinet. The assignment of the Presidency of the Council to Lord Granville in lieu of the Foreign Office, with which he is so familiar, will probably be considered as a mode of shelving his Lordship. Mr. Chamberlain has evidently felt that the post of First Lord of the Admiralty was not at all suited to his position in politics. As head of a great spending department he could not pose as the friend of economy, and the untiring advocate of the claims of the taxpayer to consideration. In his most recent speech he put in the forefront of his programme the solution of the land question, as the first step towards any improvement in the position of the great mass of the population, which, in these times of severe and continued depression, he declared to be a matter of great anxiety and perhaps of danger. He will prefer this rôle to that of a Lord of the Admiralty pressing for millions for the reconstruction of the Navy. Lord Northbrook is spoken of as the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It is therefore evident that the intention of the Conservative Government to abolish the Lord Lieutenancy, who so recently placed the office in commission, will not be carried out. The name of Lord Ripon is not mentioned in connection with the new Government—a strange omission, seeing that the secession of Lord Hartington, Lord Derby, and Lord Carlingford has narrowed the field of choice. It is open to doubt whether a financier and a man of routine like Lord Northbrook will find himself comfortably placed in Dublin under present circumstances. He is obliged to go at full gallop through the streets, surrounded by a squadron of dragoons like Lord Spencer when he held the same office, he will probably wish he were back in Calcutta or in Simla. But he is an experienced administrator, and an able man, accustomed to deal with problems of government.

IT is disappointing to hear from the correspondent of the leading journal with the Boundary Commission that the boundary line is a bad one and really demarcates nothing. But really there is no choice; if the boundary was not to be fixed at some great natural barrier, it must be marked out on hill or plain by pillars and be regarded as a legal rather than as a geographical boundary. Still it will have its use, for it will define the limits which the Russian Court pledges itself not to transgress. Wherever the line may be drawn of the boundary which the English and Russian Commissions are now engaged in marking between Russian and Afghan territory in Central Asia, its permanence will depend upon whether it will form a barrier which none can dispute, which neither the untutored denizens of the plains thereabouts nor the more responsible commanders of the forces placed in those parts for the protection of the frontier can fail to perceive. The wild tribes that dwell along the line of demarkation will certainly not be able to understand the meaning of a boundary that is not in itself also a natural obstacle to their movements. When the boundary now being marked out comes within the line which has hitherto been deemed the limit of some province or petty state such as Balkh, for instance, the ruler thereof will not, probably, be inclined to pay any respect to a line which he can easily pass over or pretend not to be able to notice, but he will readily respect a mountain range or a wide sandy plain. And thus it will happen, that whether wild tribes alone have to be dealt with or rulers of petty states, endless disputes and difficulties can only be certainly avoided by following some mountain range, or wide stream never dry at any time of the year, or a broad sandy plain. The difficulties to be met with and, of possible, avoided are not similar to those that would have to be encountered in working the boundary line between two European states; they arise from entirely opposite conditions. The line between Russian and Afghan territory has to be drawn through a country possessed by savage wild tribes, who have never known what it is to acknowledge any boundary whatever, except what they can defend with their swords and which they may lose one day or be able to enlarge indefinitely the next. There are no maps of this part of the world yet published sufficiently exact to define the precise line of the boundary now to be marked out, but as soon as the work is done maps, no doubt, will be published containing the fullest information as to the real character of the country through which the boundary line runs. Till the maps are published nothing can be said definitely on the subject; we can, however, very fairly conjecture the circumstances which surround the members of the two Commissions.

So far, then, a peaceful future will depend mainly upon whether the boundary line be traced in sand only or has a natural formation, such as a mountain range. But, probably, under even very favourable circumstances the peculiarities of the people on either side the border, but especially on the Afghan side, will cause many differences; the executive authority on the Afghan side is certain to be very weak indeed, and in many parts will not, perhaps, exist at all in any shape. But on the Russian side there will be considerable vigilance exercised in the protection of the border, and the effect of this difference in the nature of the authority employed will be that the Russian authoritative statements regarding any infringements will always have more apparent weight than those put forward by the Amir owing to the weakness of the protection which the Afghans can or are likely to give to their own side of the border. Again, the Russians may, from lack of the needful power on the part of the Amir of Afghanistan, be encouraged sometimes to infringe the limits of their boundary, not for the purpose of taking any advantage, but ostensibly for the guarding of their own interests. This again will have the effect of placing the Afghans apparently in the wrong, as, in most instances, all the evidence will be skilfully and carefully collected by the Russians in a form that will be superior to any shape the Amir can make his view of the matter assume, and will arouse a prejudice in favor of the Russians. There will consequently be considerable difficulty in getting at the facts in the disputes that may arise, but the number of these differences and disputes will be the best test of the value of the new boundary line; its weak points will be exposed and the result

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The statement that Lord Granville had been summoned to Osborne is untrue.

Mr. Chamberlain has declined the post of First Lord of the Admiralty offered him by Mr. Gladstone in the new Cabinet.

Lord Northbrook will probably be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

The *Times* in a leading article announces that the agreement between Bulgaria and Turkey recognises the Treaty of Berlin, with the exception of some special modifications, and revises the organic law of Eastern Roumelia.

Prince Alexander has been appointed Governor for five years, the appointment to be renewable at the discretion of the Sultan. His Highness in the agreement undertakes to defend the dominions of the Sultan.

IMPERIAL TURKISH IRADE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 2.

H. I. M. the Sultan has issued an Imperial Iradé, ratifying the agreement come to between M. Tzanow and the Grand Vizier respecting the Bulgarian Union.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, FEB. 1.

Major Braddon, Hampshire Regiment, surprised 300 dacoits, near Saging, on January 31. He found 13 killed, 2 wounded and took 25 carts of plunder, 25 ponies, one jingal, numerous arms and 150 cattle. No casualties on our side.

On January 31, near Myotha, Captain Preston, 25th Madras Native Infantry, surrounded Shwaydoung, eight miles south-east of Gwayhone, at daybreak, the inhabitants of which were said to be dacoits. He seized one jingal and 125 round shot.

Captain Preston is guarding the telegraph line, accompanied by Mr. Pitcher as Political Officer.

A new military post is to be opened between Myingyan and Pagan.

LATER.

Lieutenant Armstrong, Hampshire Regiment, died on January the 29th, of the wounds he received at Sagaing on the 9th. The other wounded officers and men are doing well.

The Reverends Batty and Simpson have left for Madras.

The Chindwin expedition returned to Mandalay on the 28th, having met with no opposition. Mr. Carter, the Political Officer, reports the valley to be a fine fertile country, with plenty of cattle and people anxious for our rule to quell dacoity and extortion. A detachment of troops has been left at Alounmyo, also called Ahlone. Colonel Sladen wishes Mr. Carter to return immediately, and a second military post will be established at Myngin.

Prince Moung Hmat has left Shwaybo, going south-west to join the dacoit leader Ngo-oo in the east delta of the Chindwin river, possibly intending to unite his forces with Prince Myin Sang's on the east of the Irrawady, below Ava. Four parties of troops are after him,—a detachment from Sagaing, to the east; a detachment from Alounmyo to the north; and a detachment from Sammeekyun to the south.

The Hlay Thin Atwin Woon's men, who killed Prince Kyoo Nyo, have a large force of Burmans beyond Sagaing, attempting the capture of the rebel princes.

At Colonel Sladen's request the Hlay Thin Atwin Woon himself is about to take the field to quiet the districts and re-instate the local authorities.

The postal arrangements here are very bad The Government post office outside the city opened on Feb. the 1st.

The weather is beautiful, but perceptibly hotter. The troops are healthy.

The remonstrances anent the executions have produced a good effect, backed by the question asked in Parliament.

Mr. Fleming, the Political Officer in charge at Shwybo, is reported to be sick and coming down.

Colonel Sladen requires more civilians.

Trading steamers and pinot boats are still fired upon by dacoits.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 3.

A private telegram from Madras received here announces the death of one of Theebaw's queens during childbirth.

The rainy weather continues.

The Rangoon College students are erecting at their own expense a royal atch of seven tiers in honour of the approaching visit of the Viceroy.

The news from Mandalay is peaceful.

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

The Viceroy left for Burma this morning and will return to Calcutta via Madras, arriving here about the 6th March. The final arrangements with regard to the military future of Upper Burma will be made by him in conjunction with Sir Frederick Roberts on the spot.

GENERAL T. F. WILSON.

Lieutenant-General T. F. Wilson is not improving so rapidly as was expected. As soon as he is strong enough he will leave for England. Mrs. Wilson is very much better.

TOUR OF THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Hon'ble T. C. Hope and other officials, leaves on a tour through Eastern Bengal about Thursday next week.

ELECTION OF A REGISTRAR FOR THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 3.

A meeting of the Senate of the University was held this evening to elect a Registrar in place of Dr. Duncan, now Director of Public Instruction. The candidates were Professor Wilson, of the Presidency College, and Professor Michie Smith, of Madras Christian College. The former secured the native vote and some Europeans, the latter securing the vote of the missionaries and doctors. The former secured 29 votes and the latter 13.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

PORTSMOUTH, FEB. 2.

H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile arrived here from Bombay to-day.

ISMAILIA, FEB. 2.

H. M.'s Troopship Malabar, homeward bound from Bombay, passed the Canal to-day, and the hired transport Deccan, outward bound to Bombay with drafts of the special reinforcements, also passed the Canal to-day.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 22nd ult., left here for Bombay at 11 a.m. this morning, and the s.s. Shannon, for Colombo and Calcutta, left at 7 a.m. this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara, arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this afternoon.

SUEZ, FEB. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Assam arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, on the morning of the 31st ultimo.

ADEN, FEB. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅛

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight		1 5 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		73½
4½	,,	75⅝
3	,, Consols for account	100⅛
3½	,, Sterling loan	100⅜
4½	,, French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver		40⅞

Arrival.—Othello.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Feb. 2.

10 p.m.	65·4

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

6 a.m.	59·5
10 a.m.	72·1
2 p.m.	77·1
4 p.m.	76·7

A question of some importance on the law relating to the service of summonses was lately raised in a case which came on for hearing before Sir William Wedderburn at the High Court. It appears that copies of the summons against two of the defendants were affixed on the outer door of their houses, on the process server being informed that they had gone away to Delhi. His lordship held that the summons should have been served on the defendants personally as the present case did not fall within the provisions relating to substituted service, which the court only allowed when it was satisfied that the defendant was keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service. The Advocate-General argued on behalf of the plaintiffs that the service upon the defendants was properly constituted, stating his experience that in circumstances similar to those in the present case a substituted service had been always held good. But his lordship was of opinion that the effect of accepting the Advocate-General's contention would be to arm such low-paid officers like bailiffs with power to effect a substituted service without honestly exerting themselves to find out the man on whom they had to serve the summons. Such a practice would be distinctly prejudicial to the public interest, because it might easily give rise to cases in which a man being away from home might know nothing about a summons affixed on the door of his house, and yet a decree might be passed against him in his absence. His lordship observed that even arguing the case upon its merits, apart from the technical objections which presented themselves, the circumstances did not give rise to any reasonable presumption that the defendants had received due notice of the suit. At the request of the Advocate-General, Sir William Wedderburn asked the Chief Justice to appoint two Judges to decide the point; but Sir Charles Sargent wrote back to say that he was unable to spare them at present.

BHAGHI, a young Brahmin widow, was tried yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury, for [redacted] her paramour Bhoosa [redacted] only eye-[redacted] who had be[redacted] magistrate, and [redacted] did not consider to be wh[redacted] a doubt in the prisoner's [redacted] strengthened by the evidence of Dr. Sta[redacted] —evidence, as his Lordship remarked, which [redacted] always of value, as was known to the judges of the court. His Lordship said he was empowered by the Code to express an opinion on the point; and he should say that it would be most unsafe to find the prisoner guilty on the sole and uncorroborated testimony of her sister. The jury unanimously acquitted the prisoner, and she was discharged.

THERE will be a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday next at 4 p.m.

THE Budget will be published this year at the customary time, somewhere about the middle of March, and in the form of a statement as usual.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the congregation in the church of Mapuça (Goa) was recently startled by a free fight between two women who, on approaching the font of holy water, commenced dealing blows at each other. It was with difficulty that they could be separated, and when turned out of the church their swollen faces showed that they had not been hitting in vain.

THE Foreign Officers were guests at a dinner of the United Service Club, Calcutta, on Monday night, prior to attending the ball at Government House.

THE Viceroy, when he has completed his Burma tour, will cross over from Rangoon to Madras, where he will remain two or three days as the guest of Mr. Grant Duff, eventually reaching Calcutta about the end of the first week in March. The Commander-in-Chief accompanies the Viceroy from Rangoon to Madras, and from there goes on to Bombay to meet Lady Roberts, before starting on his Peshin tour.

FINANCIAL exigencies seem likely to cause some delay in carrying out in its entirety the scheme for increasing the Native Army; while at the same time, owing to other causes, the re-armament of that army with a rifle superior to the Snider will not take place for some time to come. Dealing with the former point first, the Allahabad paper reminds its readers that the addition to the ordinary military budget was put down at £1,000,000 for the first year, £1,200,000 for the second, and £1,500,000 for the third, the expenditure being thus spread over a period of three years. It has been found, however, that the expenditure on the first year will not be sufficient to meet all the demands of the military authorities, and thus the raising of the four new Sikh infantry regiments, which was sanctioned from home, may have to be postponed for a year at least. The allotments made for strategical railways, frontier defences, new cavalry regiments, and the additional squadrons to existing regiments, the five new Goorkha battalions, and the extra 10,000 British soldiers from home absorb all the money available. An additional grant would have to be made were the four proposed Sikh regiments raised forthwith.

IT has been decided not to issue Martini-Henry rifles to the Native Army but to arm them with the new Martini-Enfield, which is in future to be the weapon of the British soldier. This change in the original programme has been mainly due to our new Commander-in-Chief, who pointed out to the authorities at home, during his stay in England, that it would be a short-sighted policy to issue the Martini-Henry just when that rifle was about to be abandoned in the British Army in favour of a better weapon. The great aim sought is not merely to give the men the best rifle available, but to secure uniformity in equipment and ammunition. An army taking the field with two different rifles and two kinds of cartridges would run serious risks, particularly if the enemy were a civilised one. A mistake in forwarding an ammunition convoy might lose a general action: the capture or destruction of one kind of ammunition might put half an army corps out of action for many weeks, as it could not fall back upon reserve supplies of a different kind. Now it has been decided to have but one arm for the whole Imperial Army, Regulars, Militia, Volunteers, all over the world, and the question is merely one of time and expense as to when this conformity can be gained. Until the 550,000 Martini-Enfields thus required have been made, it is necessary to keep up the full supply of existing rifles, so as not to run risks in case of a great war. Last year it was found that the reserve of Martini-Henry rifles had fallen below its proper number owing to the issue of the weapon to the Militia and Volunteers in England, and certain contracts were entered into with a view to remedying this state of things and also for supplying 40,000 rifles to the Indian Army. The final trials with the Martini-Enfield came to an end only in the autumn: it was adopted formally as the new arm about October, and contracts for the supply of 60,000 by April 1st, 1886, were then immediately entered into. At the same time it was resolved that the contracts entered into for the Martini-Henrys to be supplied up to the same date should not be cancelled, the reserve being, as we have said, below the proper number. Thus the case stands that on the 1st of April next 60,000 troops at home will have the new rifle, the further arrangements being that by the 1st of April, 1887, 230,000 men in England will be so armed, while in 1887-88 the rifle will be served out to all British troops in India and thereafter to our Native Army.

THE new Martini-Enfield rifle is a very superior weapon. It is of ·400 inch bore and is a great improvement upon the Snider, both in the matter of long range and trajectory. At 500 yards the height of the trajectory is about six feet, while that of the ·577 Snider is more than twice as much, and that of the ·45 Martini-Henry is nearly eight feet.

THE *Englishman* remarks that "it is characteristic of Bombay that public opinion has not only accepted the new tax on incomes in the spirit of resignation, but is already busy with the details of the machinery by which it is to be carried out." People in Calcutta should remember that making wry faces at a tax does not make it more pleasant to hear. In Bombay we are more philosophic.

THE *Englishman* is easily pleased. It says that the success of the Calcutta Port Trust loan of 30 lakhs is quite assured. The tenders at the advertised minimum of 95 only amounted to Rs. 8,86,000, but over 19 lakhs were tendered for at rates ranging down to 92. The Trust has now offered 12 lakhs at 97, and as the balance of the loan is not required at once, it will not be offered to the public for another twelve months. The Calcutta paper considers that this is a satisfactory result, but it is to be hoped that when the Bombay Dock extension loan comes to be floated better terms will be obtained.

M. EDOUARD REMENYI, the violinist and musical *savant*, has left Calcutta on a tour through Upper India. In a letter from him, published in the *Englishman*, he reiterates the importance which he attaches to Hindu music, and repeats his assertion that the future of Indian music depends upon its entering on a process of simplification. M. Remenyi is being piloted through India by Mr. Frank Weston, a well-known theatrical and operatic agent.

MR. JULES SCHAUMBERG has been appointed to officiate as Principal of the Bengal School of Art until the new scheme for the school has been settled. Mr. Schaumberg has officiated in the appointment before. He is said to be not only a skilled artist, but to be deeply versed in the art lore of the country, and it is believed that his permanent appointment as Principal would give a fresh impulse to the practical teaching of the school, and would doubtless lead to the utilization of much of the fine ornamentation to be found on the old temples of Bengal, of which he is known to be an enthusiastic admirer.

THE statement of the *Rangoon Gazette*, telegraphed from Rangoon on the 5th ultimo, that Lieutenant O'Meara of the Royal Engineers, "while out by himself on Sunday, was attacked by dacoits who cut him to pieces," was so far incorrect that the gallant young officer was not out by himself, nor, as has been already stated, was he cut to pieces, nor did it occur on a Sunday. It was on Saturday, the 2nd ultimo, that Lieutenant O'Meara, at his own request, was sent by Major Stead with a party under the Political and Police Officers, to a village which it was reported was then being dacoited. The gallantry of the three officers, however, led them, upon arriving there, to ride clear away from their guard in the hopes of cutting off the escape of the dacoits. The latter turned savagely and Lieutenant O'Meara, though not "cut to pieces," was cut down and narrowly escaped with his life, receiving nine serious dhao wounds. One of these, across the chin, severed the jaw and cut out several teeth; another on the back of the right hand cut through the tendons and bones; the thumb of the left hand was almost cut off, and there were several other dangerous slashes upon the head and shoulders. Under careful treatment, however, all these have healed; and the wounded officer is, in the words of his own telegram, "doing famously."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Commander-in-Chief inspected the garrison of Fort William and the Presidency Volunteers on Monday morning, the usual annual parade taking place on the maidan.

THE Home Government, says a Calcutta paper, have done a very graceful act. When Sir Charles Warren proceeded to the Cape to take command of an irregular body of troops, many gentlemen of family and position attached themselves to the Corps; and amongst the Volunteers was Lord Clandeboye, Lord Dufferin's eldest son, now extra Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency. Lord Clandeboye, soon after joining, received a commission in the Mounted Infantry, and was place in command of Sir Charles Warren's personal escort. So well did he acquit himself that the Home Government determined to mark their sense of his services, and have now intimated that they have given him a direct commission in the 6th Dragoon Guards—the Carabineers, now at Sialkot. Some six or seven Volunteers who distinguished themselves in the expedition have also received commissions.

A GOOD service pension has been conferred on Colonel C. J. Smith, Madras Staff Corps, in room of Lieutenant-General A. T. Cadell, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, deceased.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL B. L. GORDON, C.B., Royal Artillery, Commanding the Ceded District, has been temporarily appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Army, *vice* Sir H. P. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., on field service.

COLONEL E. G. DIXON, Madras Infantry, who succeeded to Colonel's allowances on the 8th ult., has been appointed to the command of the Indian Brigade at Suakim, with the rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., proceeded on 4 months' leave on Medical Certificate. Sir John Hudson will return to India on the expiry of his leave.

MR. C. E. PALMER, has been appointed Lieutenant of the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, B Battery, *vice* Barclay resigned. Mr. Palmer only resigned the Lieutenancy in A Battery about six weeks ago.

MAJOR T. F. HOBDAY, Assistant Commissary-General, Bengal, has been granted furlough for one year and 147 days on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT C. C. CHENEVIX-TRENCH has been appointed Adjutant of the 5th Goorkha Regiment, *vice* Captain A. R. Martin, vacated on promotion.

COLONEL G. A. WAY, Commandant, 7th Bengal Infantry, is employed on special duty at Jhansi.

MAJOR B. G. VYVYAN, General List Infantry, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 7th Bengal Infantry, is proceeding to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year and 245 days.

COLONEL C. W. CAMPBELL, Bengal Staff Corps, retired from the service on the 1st instant (February).

A GOOD service pension has been conferred on Surgeon General M. C. Furnell, M. D., Indian Medical Department, Madras Establishment, *vice* Colonel H. Fraser, succeeded to Colonel's allowances.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 22nd January, 1886.

The Camp-of-Exercise having been brought to a close the Commander-in-Chief desires to place on record his entire satisfaction with the manner in which the duties connected therewith have been conducted.

The careful and practical instruction imparted during the preliminary exercises bore good fruit in the final manœuvres, and His Excellency considers the result obtained to be highly creditable to the General Officers Commanding, to the Staff and Regimental Officers and to the Non-commissioned officers and men.

The Army Departments have all worked well. The Commissariat and Transport, on which the stress has been the greatest, deserve every praise.

The troops are much indebted to the civil authorities for the admirable manner in which local supplies have been provided.

The difficult duties pertaining to the Umpire Staff have been ably performed, and Sir Frederick Roberts heartily acknowledges the assistance he has received, as Umpire-in-Chief, not only from those under his immediate command, but also from the officers belonging to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

The Commander-in-Chief cordially thanks all those who contributed to render the Camp of Exercise of 1885-86 a success.

The Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in publishing the following telegram which has been received from the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"I am directed by Viceroy to inform Your Excellency that Secretary of State telegraphs his warm congratulations on the success of the Camp-of-Exercise."

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

T. D. BAKER, Major-General,
Adjutant-General in India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the scores made in Match III, H. E. the Governor's prize, fired at Poona on Monday the 1st inst.

	200	500	600	Total.
Sergt Warne	28	24	22	74
Vol D D'Silva	21	26	17	64

MATCH IV.—Lady Reay's Prize.

Vol Meddlecoat	28	22	28	78
Lc-Corpl Brown	20	27	30	77
,, Clabby	29	29	19	77
Sergt Warne	28	25	23	76
Vol Carey	20	21	26	67
,, Plunkett	25	23	18	66
Sergt McDonnald	24	28	23	75
Vol Lacey	24	19	22	65
,, Fletcher	19	23	14	61
,, Thomas	24	20	16	60
,, D D'Silva	14	20	24	58
,, S D'Souza	23	12	ret'd	35

MATCH IV.—Fired on the 2nd inst.

Sergt McDonnell	28	23	20	71
Vol Thomas	27	31	28	86
Lc-Corpl Clabby	31	26	27	84
,, Brown...	24	25	23	72
Vol Fletcher	24	21	23	68
,, Carey	29	21	13	63
,, Meddlecoat	26	18	13	57
,, Plunkett	29	16	19	64
Sergt Warne	24	30	19	73
Vol D'Silva	23	23	10	56

The following are the scores made in Match VI. Messrs. Lund and Buckley's Cup, this day, Wednesday, the 3rd February 1886.

	500	700	Total.
Vol G B Stacey	24	23	47
Lt W Jefferies	25	22	47
Lc-Corpl McKinnon	24	22	46
,, Lane	22	24	46
Corpl Tate	21	23	44
Cr-Sergt W F Melvin	20	23	43
Vol Dolton	19	23	42
Sergt D J Sharp	21	21	42
Vol C Major	22	20	42
Capt Roughton	22	19	41
,, Brown	23	18	41
Vol W Stephens	23	18	41
,, Crowley	19	21	40
Corpl E Thomas	23	17	40
Vol J H Hurst	18	21	39
Lt Lund	20	18	38
Corpl S Myer	21	16	37
Sergt H Black	20	16	36
,, McCloughin	24	12	36
Vol H Kelly	18	17	35
Lt T M English	18	17	35
Vol Hanson	21	14	35
Cr-Sergt Deslin...	18	16	34
Vol C J Hall	21	11	32
,, J W Gordon	21	10	31
,, Ramsay	10	20	30
Sergt W Boylett	21	8	29
Vol Headlum	11	11	22
Cr-Sergt Ellis	10	15	25

The following are the scores made in Match VII. The Officers' Match this day, Wednesday, the 3rd February 1886.

	150	300	Total.
Capt Brown	24	23	47
Lt S M English...	23	23	46
Lt Lund	23	18	41
Lt Brewin	19	19	38
Lt Jefferies	20	18	38
Capt Roughton...	20	16	36

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

AN interesting meeting of members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India was held at their office in Forbes street on Friday the 29th ultimo. The room was literally crowded, it being the first meeting to draw ballots in connection with the "Education Fund." Mr. E. Freeborn, the President, in opening the meeting explained the objects of the Fund, which he said was started with the view of assisting members of the Association by granting stipends or scholarships to their children. The members assembled were asked to appoint a committee from among themselves, when the following gentlemen were selected:—Messrs. W. Almon, J. J. Killen, W. J. George and Sydenham Smith, the delegate of the Poona Brauch. The Committee then proceeded to examine the wads which bore respectively the numbers of each member on the register, so that every member in the Association had an equal chance. Mr. Sydenham Smith was then asked to take charge of the Ballot-Box wherein all the wads were placed by him. The following were the successful drawings (exclusive of the "President stipend" which, according to the rules of the Fund, is entirely at the disposal of the President):—

CLASS A.—1st stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem, tenable for one year, Mr. W. Aadeen; 2nd, Rs. 8 per mensem, tenable for one year, J. T. Holmes; 3rd, Rs. 8 per mensem, tenable for one year, Mr. W. Spooner; and 4th, Rs. 4 per mensem, tenable for one year, Mr. E. Ellis.

CLASS B.—1st stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for five years, Mr. A. Gardiner, of Poona; 2nd, Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for five years, Mr. J. Gallagher; and 3rd, of Rs. 10, tenable for five years, Mr. Frank Rosario.

Two of the members who were successful in their drawing were found to be disqualified, being more than three months in arrears with their subscription. It is expected that as the Association gets stronger, the number of stipends every year will increase so that, in course of time, the Association will be paying for the education and technical training of a good number of Anglo-Indian and Eurasian children.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

AT a meeting of the Working Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund, held on Tuesday, the Honorary Secretary reported that since their last meeting, Rs. 1,500 of 4 per cent. Government paper had been purchased, and that, therefore, the total amount of invested funds now stood at one lakh, yielding an annual income of Rs. 4,000. The committee having authorized an expenditure of Rs. 750 for mosquito curtains, the patients are being provided with this additional comfort, and it is evidently much appreciated by them. The hospital is now placed in communication with the Bombay Telephone Company's system, and in cases of accident this will no doubt prove very useful. The fund continues its grant of Rs. 200 monthly to the Sisters who so successfully undertake the nursing at the hospital. Appended is a statement of accounts for the six months ending 31st December, 1885:—

Bank Balance, 1st July	Rs. 3,565	9 10
Less due Kemp & Co... Rs. 104	13 0	
,, Hospital accounts 152	0 6	
	Rs. 256	13 6
		3,308 12 4
Interest received on Govt. Paper for six months ... Rs.	1,990	0 0
B. B. & C. I. Ry. subscription received for seven months ...	175	0 0
Rajputana Ry. subscription received for three months ...	75	0 0
G. I. P. Ry. subscription up to December 31st, 1885 ...	850	0 0
		3,090 0 0
	Rs.	6,398 12 4
Less Cost of Rs. 1,500 Government Paper 4 per cent. ...		1,498 6 7
Amount available for expenditure ...	Rs.	4,900 5 9
Amount of Expenditure authorized by Committee ...		2,223 3 6
Leaving balance in hand ...	Rs.	2,677 2 3

ASSETS.

Balance at Bank of Bombay on this date ...	Rs.	2,677 2 3

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Nursing Grant	1,200	0 0
Relief to Patients, given under rules on their discharge from hospital, travelling expenses, food, &c., each case having been duly investigated	183	14 0
Bank commission, &c	7	8 0
Printing	5	0 0
Sepoys' Wages	52	0 0
Mr. Coulson for keeping accounts	30	0 0
Kemp & Co.	61	1 0
Purchase of Mugs	100	0 0
Screens and Picture Frames	52	0 0
Xmas Dinner	86	4 0
Special Medicines and Appliances, &c.	82	9 0
Advance made on account of Musquito Nets and Frames	383	4 0
	Rs. 2,223	3 6

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary,
European General Hospital Endowment Fund,
Bombay, January 11, 1886.

MILLER'S MOSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once, and prevents inflammation. Per bottle, Rs. 1. PHILLIPS and Co. Ld. Bombay and Poona.

GYMKHANA MEETING AT NEEMUCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, FEB. 1.

ON January 28, a large concourse of people assembled to take part in and witness a musketry Gymkhana meeting which came off at the Cavalry and Infantry ranges. The committee consisted of Major-General T. Nuttal, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gatacre, of the 23rd Native Infantry; Major De Lautour, of the Royal Artillery; Major Hussey, of the Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieutenant Sydney Lincoln, of the 23rd Native Infatry, and Lieutenant Robert Scallon, of the same, as Secretary. The weather was splendid for these sports, which began a little after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The 1st event on the programme was Officers' Match, with any single or double barrel rifle, at a distance of 75 yards, target being a running animal, for a bull's-eye 4 points, outer 2 points, and number of rounds 4. This match was won by Major Hussey, who made 8 points out of a possible 16. There were 6 competitors.

2nd event, Lloyd Lindsay, open to teams of 4 men of Artillery or Cavalry, prize Rs. 20, presented by General Nuttal. Distance, M. H. 400 and 300 yards, S. 400 and 200 yards; target, 2nd class regulation; the course (about ¼ mile) to be completed in 10 minutes. For this 3 teams entered, 1 from E-1, R.A., and 2 from A-4, R.A. The scores were:—

E-1 ...	94 points.
A-4 (1 team) ...	93 ,,
A-4 (2 team) ...	47 ,,

The team of E-1 won the prize, as also for riding the course in "best form."

3rd event, the Kanantee Stakes, open to teams of 1 N.C.O. and 4 men from British and Native Infantry and Volunteers (number of teams from each corps unlimited.) Teams had to run over the same course as for match 2, and to complete the course in 12 minutes; distance, 500 and 400 yards; number of rounds, 5 per cent. at each distance (exclusive of non-commissioned officer who was not to fire.) There entered 4 teams for this with the following result:—1st team was of 23rd N.L.I., and made 121 points; and the 2nd of ditto, made 81 points; the 3rd team was of Lancashire Fusiliers, and made 76 points; and the 4th team again of the 23rd N.L.I., made 72 points. The prize for "form" was carried by the team of Lancashire Fusiliers.

4th event was to have been the Neemuch Stakes, open to officers only. Competitors were conspicuous by their absence.

5th event, the Diana Plate, presented by Colonel Stack, late of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry. The rifle and position to be any; distance, 75 and 100 yards; number of rounds, 5 rising five at each distance; sighting shot, 1 at each distance; and target, third class match. This match, which was open to ladies only, was the most interesting affair of the whole evening. The Lancashire Stakes brought forward five ladies to the firing point. The scores were headed by Mrs. Grant (wife of Colonel Grant, Cantonment Magistrate), who scored 22 and 21 points at 75 and 100 yards respectively, making a total of 43 points. The next best shooting was achieved by Mrs. Lincoln (wife of Lieutenant Lincoln, of the 23rd N. L. I.), who made 22 and 19, making a total of 41; then came Mrs. Tebbs (wife of Mr. Tebbs, of the Bombay and Baroda Railway), who scored 20 and 19, total 39. It will be remembered that at the last ladies' rifle match, this lady took the lead, and Mrs. Lincoln occupied the same position. The other ladies also did very well.

It began to get dark after this, and so the next event on the programme did not come off. The band of the 23rd N. L. I. was in attendance, and played some very pretty selections of music, and there was a number of visitors to the station as spectators; altogether, the sports gave good enjoyment.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this society was held on Monday, the 1st February, 1886, at 6 Apollo-street. Dr. MacDonald having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following new members were elected:—Dr. J. C. Lisboa, Miss Oliver, Miss R. Oliver, Colonel Goodfellow, Dr. H. Cooke, Messrs. W. Woodward, H. G. Palmer, J. Steiner, L. C. Baltour, B. B. Russell, John Carystal, N. Spencer, P. Reynolds, C. Lowell, J. C. Frances, G. Oliver, N. H. Chokey, and G. Manson.

The accounts for 1885 were put in. Mr. Sterndale proposed that Mr. G. F. Kingsley should be requested to audit them. The motion was seconded by the Hon. Justice Birdwood and carried.

The secretary proposed that a managing and financial committee should be appointed under Rule XIV, consisting of the following *ex-officio* members, with power to add to their number:—The vice presidents of the society, the presidents and secretaries of the sections, and the secretary and treasurer of the society. He also proposed that Mr. F. G. Kingsley should be appointed Treasurer. The motion was seconded by Mr. Kanga and carried unanimously.

Mr. N. S. Symons proposed that the funds of the society should be deposited in a bank and a banking account kept. This was seconded by Mr. Jefferson and carried.

The additions to the collections and library since last meeting were acknowledged, as detailed below.

The Hon. Justice Birdwood proposed a special vote of thanks to Mr. G. W. Vidal, and Mr. A. Newnham for their valuable contributions, which was seconded by Mr. Starling and carried.

Mr. Sterndale then exhibited a curiously deformed horn of the Cashmere stag, obtained by exchange from M. Dauvergne, on which he made some interesting remarks, showing how the deformity had probably been caused. He also exhibited and made some remarks on the skin of a tiger-cat. Mr. Aitken read a note by Mr. Newnham on the frequent occurrence of albinism in Cutch, adding some remarks on instances from his own experience, tending to show that a sandy soil and dry climate exercised what might be called a bleaching effect on the colour, not only of birds and beasts, but of insects also.

Before the meeting closed the secretary intimated that he had found a practical European taxidermist in want of employment with whom he had entered into an engagement which he hoped would enable the society to undertake any kind of work, such as curing skins, mounting heads and setting up birds, not only for members, but for other sportsmen and naturalists. All arrangements would of course be made through Mr. E. L. Barton, whose name would be a guarantee for the artistic finish of all work undertaken.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
450 Bird Skins.		G. W. Vidal (C.S.)
Skin of Hamadryad.	Ophiophagus elaps.	Do.
1 Snake.	Zamenais Fasciatus.	Do.
102 Bird skins.	Fr...m shooj.	A. Newnham.
Large nest.		C. Shipp.
1 Stuffed Fish.	Barbus Carnaticus.	A. M Phipson.
A quantity of small fresh water fishes.		W. Sinclair. (C.S.)
3 Sk

and longer experience will in time enable us to make such alterations as may be deemed necessary to adjust the contributions of the Municipality and the officers as may be the intention in making these rules. If it be not intended to make any contribution, or other than a moiety, the percentage must be fixed now, the total percentage required being about 14. I suppose with the calculations and explanations. I have given, the Council will not think it necessary to spend some Rs. 1,400 as proposed.

Dr. Peterson proposed that having regard to the statements contained in Mr. Dadabai's minute on the question of the Municipal Pension Fund, the Town Council are of opinion that it is not now necessary to obtain the opinion of a professional actuary. That the papers be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for opinion, with the request that he will state what action he proposes to take.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Geary was carried.

The Council then adjourned.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MEKRANEES OF JUNAGHAD.

THE Junaghad authorities are now making determined efforts to arrest the outlaw Mekranees who have been for some time past doing serious mischief in the neighbourhood of the State. About 400 sepoys, under the superintendence of two Europeans, have been told off to attend to this duty. Again Colonel Watson, the Political Agent, and Major Candy, the Assistant Political Agent, have fixed their camps near the Gheer jungle, which is the principal place of concealment for these men. The jungle is very thickly wooded, and is about 125 miles in extent. The Joonaghad durbar have won over to their side the jemadar of the Mekranees, one Nazar Mahomed, who has published an order that any member of the clan, if found harbouring or in any way assisting an outlaw will be excommunicated.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of Maclean's Guide to Bombay for the current year, which besides being a guide proper, contains much general information and the portraits of three Chiefs of the Western Presidency. The work is excellently got up at the office of the *Bombay Gazette.—Indian Daily News.*

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)
For Consent Decree.

414-83—Khunderao M (for pauper)—Nusser Mahomed vs Bai Rajbai and others—Payne G and S.
13-84—Wilkin and D—Toolsiram Rukhmaji vs Anna Moreshwar Kunte—Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

361-84—Tyabjee and D—(for pauper)—Luxmibai vs Premjee Isaur—Janardhan G.
91-84—Balkrishna and B—Chandbhoy Anumjee and others vs Mariambai and others—Tyabjee and D., and in person.
15005-84—Tyabjee and D—Ramjee Abbaji Chowan and others vs Krishna Hakma and others—Balkrishna and B (S C C).
406-84—Mulji B B—Purshotum Narronji vs Moolchund Motichund.
336-84—Craigie L and O—L A Wallace and others vs C A Turner and others.
262-84—In person—Thuckur Purshotum Jairam and another vs Thucker Premjee Munjee.
185-79—Ardesir and H—Nursoo Dhurmajee vs The Jewraj Balloo S and W Co—Craigie L and O
360-84—Jefferson B and D—Rohmutbai vs Khumissa Essack and others—Bomanjee A H.
99-84—Mirza H K—Currim Hajee Shurif vs Hajee Vully Mahomed Bowa and others—Tyabjee and D—Payne G and S and Bomanjee and H.
375-84—In person—Bhau Dajee Borekar and others vs Anundabai and others—In person.
192-84—Crawford and B—S A Raili and others vs Dayabhoy Cullianjee and others—Little, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

5-86—Little, S F and N—Pelly and Co vs Succoor Vullee Mahomed and another
Long Causes.

260-85—A F Turner—A Frankel vs Soundy and Co—Chalk and W—Part heard.
403-85—Muljee B B—Jairaj Makonjee and others vs Gordhanndas Khatao and others—Par theard.
362-85—M H Khan—Thacker Govindjee Jadowjee vs Thacker Veerji Ludha and another—E Wilkin.
363-85—Ardesir and H—Mithibai vs Shawakshaw Dhunjibhoy—Jefferson B and D.
371-85—Payne G and S—S A Raili and others vs H C Reinhold and others—Hore, C and B
374-85—Balkrishna and B—Keshrinath Janardhen and others vs Ardesir Bezonjee—Nanu and H.
375-85—Bomonjee and H—C A Turner vs Radhavahoo Thakurdas and D.
385-85—In person—Morar Cullian and another vs Ruttonji Jewan Damanwala and another—In person.
388-85—Janardhen G—Dhondu Damodhar Surway vs C A Turner and others—In person.
389-85—Payne, G and S—Asmaboo vs Jewabhoy Goolamhoosein and others—Wilkin and D.
390-85—A F Turner—Ismailjee Vullijee vs Abdool Tyab Futtehally—Balkrishna and B.

BURMAH, CHINA, AND DACOITIES.

MR. E. GARNET MAN, late legal adviser to the British Government in Burmah writes to the *Times* :—There are some Anglo-Burmans who fear that annexation will give us greater frontier responsibilities. At the worst we can only have China as our neighbour on the one hand, and Siam and the Shan States on the other.

The former has been thrown into our arms by the action of the French in Tonquin, and the virtual annexation of Cambodia by the same power during the late Liberal Administration has further cemented our understanding with Siam. But Siam has formed our frontier on the Moulmein side for many years, and no complications, need be expected from that quarter.

We have only China and the Shan States to deal with. It is true that Chinese troops have taken Bhamo two or three times, but the Burmese have always re-taken it. Whenever there was a strong Governor at Yunnan and the Burmese looted near the borders he would send a rabble to capture the place, and then the compliment would be soon repaid by the Burmese. But this action never necessarily involved a war between Burmah and China. A regiment stationed at Bhamo would guard that frontier, keep the road open towards Moulmein. One of your correspondents asserts that Burmah has paid tribute to China, and consequently we should hand over Bhamo to that power. But although I recollect the Chinese Embassy arriving at Mandalay, I never heard it whispered that they came with any other intent than that of interchanging presents, and I think the Burmese would have repudiated any idea of their King being tributary to China. Again if we wish to open the trade route we shall have to guard the road for about 40 miles between Bhamo and the Chinese frontier ; for it is in that portion that caravans are often plundered by the Kachyens. This tribe resembles the Highlanders of years ago. There might be a frontier line easily defined without our resigning our hold on Bhamo, and which might be drawn satisfactory to China.

The Kachyens have gradually worked south, driving the Shans before them, who in their turn seem to have driven the Burmese ; so that Upper Burmah at present has a large population of hardy Shans, who do the manual labour that the Burmese despise.

The majority of the Shan States were formerly tributary to the King of Burmah, but it was lately reported that the weak rule of Theebaw had encouraged them to throw off the yoke. If they were for so long a time passive under the Burmese, why should they be different under the stronger grasp of the British?

It is remarkable that the Burmese have offered no organized resistance to the English since Theebaw's dethronement. If the nation as a whole were animated, General Pendergast's force would have been engaged in fighting armies directed against the British instead of having to detach troops to protect Burmese villages and hunt down dacoits. We hear of nothing but dacoits plundering their own countrymen, and not marching against the English. It is true that now reports are circulated that some thousands of men are being collected under to rival princes to attack the British. But those acquainted with Eastern nations will take with great reserve information as to numbers. Thousands dwindle to tens under investigations, and your correspondent's admirable picture of the Burmese children playing at the feet of the British soldier gives a better idea of the feeling of the Burmese towards the English than any reports of large armies being collected, can convey. A country peopled by such as the Burmese, suddenly deprived of all safeguards against robbery and violence naturally becomes a prey to the lawless, who seek the opportunity to plunder, and we may expect for the next two years to hear of large bands parading the country. But so it was in British Burmah after annexation, and dacoity is still prevalent there.

Colonel Street's action in shooting a number of dacoits in British Burmah will act as a deterrent to dacoity. It will be a mistake to hand over the rule of British Burmah too soon to the civil power. Soldier administrators are necessary under the circumstances, and martial law requisite. In the end it is more merciful than a refined civil process. If those taken in arms plundering were led to their own villages and publicly shot there, dacoity would be the sooner stamped out, for the bands are generally formed from the young men living in adjacent hamlets, who are induced to join by some lawless "loobyo," who uses his personal influence on each recruit. A family party thus collected sets out to plunder, and if the villagers were to witness one or two of the same family brought home to be shot opposite their own doors we should find that recruiting would be checked, and the severe punishment of the few save the future executions of many.—Yours faithfully,

E. GARNET MAN, late Legal Adviser to
Her Majesty's Government in Burmah.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 8s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the AMERICAN Caoutchouc Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE BRITISH BAYONET.

As great deal of hysterical nonsense is being written about "bayonets which bend," it may be well to inform the public what is actually the case. Entire armies of a large State are seldom, if ever, completely armed with the latest improved weapon. When the Snider rifles were introduced, a large proportion of our troops, especially those on foreign service, continued to be armed with the earlier Enfield. And so again the Snider was the prevailing arm long after the Martini-Henry had been adopted. The exigencies of the Soudan warfare caused troops to be despatched from India, and of these the York and Lancaster Regiment were armed with old Snider bayonets. These first gave rise to the complaints about the temper of British bayonets after the battles of El Teb and Tamai. The Snider bayonets were largely manufactured by contract, and considerable quantities were refused. In December 1875 the first pattern Martini-Henry bayonet was approved, and the new bayonets, which were very fine weapons, were largely issued to troops in 1876 and 1877. Everything in those days was however made amenable to lightings, and bayonets were not exempted from the influence of the prevailing ideas. The Snider bayonet was 17½ inches long in the blade, and 14 ounces in weight ; the Martini-Henry bayonet, which replaced it, was 22½ inches long, but only half an ounce heavier than its predecessor. We see, therefore, that, metal being drawn out 4½ inches more, the bayonet was correspondingly thinner, and would have been weaker but for the superior quality of the steel.

The great proportion of our regiments have the original Martini-Henry bayonet, which must not be regarded as an inefficient weapon. The bulk of the bayonets condemned after the recent extraordinarily severe test—such as for a long time past has been in daily process for re-testing the stocks of bayonets in store, and as has been applied by the Enfield examiners at Aldershot during the past few weeks—have failings so slight that it requires the most perfect and accurate sight to detect them. Taken practically as killing instruments, these rejected weapons would be perfectly effective in efficient hands ; but after the Soudan reports the War Office authorities took the matter earnestly in hand. Every desire was felt on their part to furnish the British soldier with an irreproachable bayonet ; and Colonel Arbuthnott, the chief of the Enfield Factory, devised methods of tests not only far superior to those previously in use, but far more—indeed, we may well say intensely—severe ; and Firth and other steel makers have been found capable of supplying metal equal to the emergency. Contrator sword and bayonet manufacturers, however, have been put out of the field. They could not meet the requirements, and since the commencement of the past year the bayonets and swords for our troops have been wholly made at the Government Small Arms Works. Since April last the examination of the stocks of bayonets has been going on, simultaneously with the production of new bayonets, until at Christmas there were enough re-tested bayonets on hand to enable the withdrawal of all deficient Martini-Henry bayonets from the troops and to effect their replacement by the superior weapons. It was thereupon determined to test all the bayonets in the hands of the troops and at the store stations, and the commencement of these examinations at Aldershot has given rise to the recent ignorant criticisms. Portsmouth, we believe, will be the next place visited by the examiners.

The former test for the ordinary triangular Martini-Henry bayonets was to bend them over a simple bridge like the bridge of a violin, and in the case of swords, they were bent by hand to a bow of about four inches. Bayonets and swords, even if weak, would stand these tests. Now, however, the tests are extraordinarily severe. The bayonet has its point pushed into a socket or shoe, and it is then bent by hand-pressure over a wood arch of a segment of curve equal to nearly its entire length, and which has an elevation at its central part of 2½ inches, the hilt end of the bayonet being bent over to the extent of more than four inches. The metal must then spring back to its former condition, without the slightest permanent set. This test is applied to all the three sides of the bayonet. It is then tested by torsional strain by being fixed in an apparatus in which the strain of an 80 lb. suspended weight is applied. Finally, it is struck by hand with the hardest blows upon each of its sides, against a solid oak block, by which, if any flaw exists, the bayonet will be certainly broken. If the slightest permanent bend or set can be detected after these proofs, the bayonet is at once rejected. To swords similar crucial tests are now applied, one of the most important features being the introd uction of a test for proving the rigidity of the swords besides the tests for proving its temper or flexibility.

The Artillery carbine saw-bayonet is subjected to a test of this class. But the most searching of all the tests are those applied to the Cavalry swords. These are 40½ inches long, and 5-16ths of an inch thick at the back. Each blade is first bent over a wood arch of nearly its own length to the extent of two feet at its hilt end, its point being fixed. It is then put in a frame perfectly vertical, and it must stand a weight of 32 lb. upon it without the slightest indication of any defection. The Enfield blades stand this test to the extent of 36 lb. The blade is next forced down by leverage to the extent of six inches, bowing proportionately on either side. Two powerful cuts are then made by hand against a wood block, one with the front edge, the other with the back. The sword blade is then tested by being placed in a trough or mould finished up to a mechanical fit. The handle and guard being riveted on the like tests are applied to the finished sword. The ordinary swords in the service are of the 1882 pattern, and, like the bayonets, are slightly too light and weak at the ends of the blades. The new swords of the 1885 pattern are heavier, and are strengthened by a greater thickness and depth of metal at the cutting portion of the blade. The new bayonets are three ounces heavier in weight than the former, Martini-Henry bayonets although of the same length as the original pattern. All the present forms of bayonets are destined it would seem to give way to the latest pattern sword-bayonet which will probably receive general acceptance as the finest and most useful weapon ever associated with the rifled musket.—*Standard.*

THE ROYAL STATE COACH.

THE *Coach-builder's Record* writes :—The announcement that her Majesty, on the opening of Parliament, would go to the Houses "only in semi-state, as has been her custom since the death of the Prince Consort," is somewhat misleading. The fact is that on the two occasions on which her Majesty has performed this function since the death of the Prince scarcely any difference was perceptible, except the substitution for the State coach of a modern dress, but somewhat ornate, one, and the appearance of her Majesty in the sombre garments of widowhood instead of the regalia in which she was wont to attend the ceremonial previously. It was well known in Court circles before the demise of the late Prince Consort that the Queen repeatedly refused to use the old State coach, her dislike dating from the time of her accession, and it was but on rare occasions that she could be induced to consent to do so, the opening of Parliament being almost the sole exception. Whatever may have been the cause of her Majesty's dislike, there is no doubt that this coach is one of the grandest in existence, though not exactly suitable for the present day. It was finished in 1761, about four years after the first Lord Mayor's coach made its appearance in the procession of Sir Charles Asgil, Lord Mayor-elect. The designs were by Sir William Chambers, and the paintings on it were executed by Cipriani. Its length is 24ft. ; it is 8ft. 3in. wide, has a height of 12ft., and is of the enormous weight of four tons. The whole of the body is richly ornamented with laurel and carved work, heavily gilt. It is composed of eight palm-trees, which, branching out at the top, sustain the roof, and four angular trees are loaded with trophies allusive of the victories of Great Britain over the French. These are supported by four lions' heads. On the centre of the roof stand three boys, representing the genii of England, Scotland, and Ireland, supporting the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, and holding in their hands the sceptre, sword of state, and ensigns of knighthood, their bodies being adorned with festoons of laurel, which fall towards the four corners. The panels and doors are richly lined with emblematical devices, the linings being of scarlet velvet, embossed with national emblems. The whole body of the carriage is supported by four braces covered with red morocco leather with gilt buckles, which are held by as many large Tritons, two in front and two at the back of the carriage. Those placed in front support the driver, and are represented as in the action of drawing by cables extending round their shoulders, with cranes and sounding shells to announce the approach of the Monarch of the Ocean. The Tritons behind carry the Imperial fasces, topped with tridents. The driver's footboard is a large scallop-shell, ornamented with bunches of reeds and marine plants. The pole, which is 12 feet long, represents a bundle of lances, while a rich moulding issuing from a voluted shell forms the splinter-bar, each end of which terminates in the head of a dolphin. The wheels are an imitation of those of the ancient triumphal chariot. It will thus be seen that the carriage is a very unwieldy one, and, as a matter of fact, the comfort in riding not nearly so great as that to be found in modern-built vehicles of a very inferior kind. Previous to the death of the late Prince Consort, the designs for a new state coach in harmony with the times, and of befitting magnificence, occupied a large share of the attention of her Majesty, but that sad event deferred indefenitely any further thought of the matter. The near approach of her Majesty's jubilee some months ago revived the subject, and it has now been decided that the work shall be commenced at once. The designs selected are those of Morgan and Co., Long-acre, the well-known Ceespring carriage builders, whose magnificent State carriage for the Mikado of Japan placed them in the front rank of English coach-builders. The new carriage will be very much lighter than the old one, though its dimensions will not be very much less. While some of the principal nautical features of the existing one are incorporated in the new, India and the colonies figure prominently in the emblematical devices. Its appearance next week will therefore be awaited with considerable interest, as everything points to its being one of the handsomest coaches in the world.

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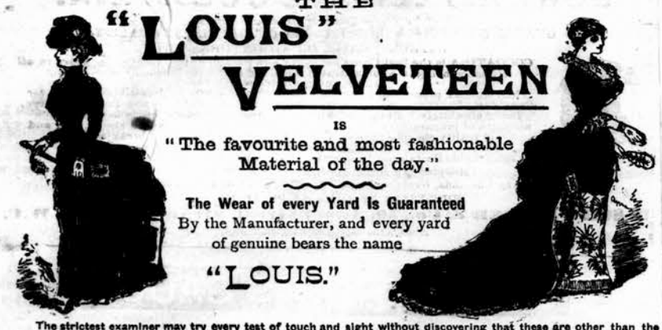

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